

KANSAS FARMER

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THE FARMER'S CORRESPONDENT AT THE CENTENNIAL.

NUMBER III.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT THE CENTENNIAL. On the great Centennial Fourth of July is over, and O, what a glorious, glorious time we had! The irrepressible boys began, and made good headway on the first, abating but little for the intervening sabbath, on which the churches held memorial services, having sermons historical of the rise and progress of their respective congregations. At the one which I attended, with the opening prayer we had a salute of firecrackers on the church steps which caused even the deacons to smile.

At nine o'clock, on the morning of the third, bands of music were heard in all directions, and the Grand Army of the Republic, notwithstanding the excessive heat were assembling for parade. Owing to railroad detention of some from distant points, they did not move till almost noon. They were arrayed in plain army blue, and bore many tattered flags, which they had borne on harder marches, and which with the empty sleeves told of the service they had seen.

Barouches and ambulances bore crippled comrades, and soldier's, orphans who must mourn fathers lost, even while they rejoice for freedom and honor won. On one large wagon were some shelter tents, and boxes conspicuously marked "Hard-tack," within the tent were several men making pretense at cooking, and rejoicing I imagine that it was only a pretense. This was a crowded day at the Centennial, 47,787 paying visitors attending. Among the especial attractions of the afternoon were music by the West Point Cadet Band and dress parade by the cadets, who were spending the Fourth at a camp within the enclosure.

Long before night great preparations had been made for the torch-light procession, but the decorations though more extensive and brilliant were less impressive than on former occasions because the eye had become accustomed to an almost endless display of bunting. Many private dwellings however, and business houses and public buildings were gorgeously decorated and illuminated. In front of the Post Office was a large triangle of gas-jets intersected by a crescent and in the center the omnipresent figures 1876. Between the Continental and Girard hotels was an arch of gas-jets forming the greeting, "Welcome to all Nations." Between eighth and ninth, on Chestnut, was an arch spanning the street, thirty feet high and eighteen wide, surmounted by a platform which seated 800 delighted guests of Mr. Wansmaker, who erected it. It also bore a transparency which on one side welcomes Dom Pedro and on the other Count Rochambeau. Beneath this was suspended a fac simile of the old bell made of beautiful flowers. On Broad at the corner of Walnut, is a beautiful arch erected by the city. This is the first arch under which the procession passed and is sixty feet long and 40 feet high in the center. The main part of this arch is decorated with stripes of red, white and blue and this surmounted by an arch of square transparencies representing all the States of the Union with Pennsylvania as the keystone; from the center was suspended a large transparency with the inscription, "When in the course of human events," supported at one end by the coat of arms of Pennsylvania and at the other by the blended colors of U.S. and Eng. Many displays of gas-jets were reflected by glass globes of red, white and blue, producing a beautiful effect. As the time approached for the procession to move, thousands of people gathered along the route filling not the sidewalks alone, but the whole street with a sea of faces, that surged back and forth for hours, as the procession was widened or narrowed or composed of horsemen or pedestrians. First came the "aristocracy," as some one at my elbow remarked, which consisted of Governors from different States, Commissioners, etc.

They were all in close carriages or barouches bearing transparencies with inscriptions like the following: "Welcome Austria," "Welcome Japan," "Welcome Gov. Hayes," and so on. After this came different societies or social clubs, marching with torch-lights, and business firms and manufactures, represented by decorated wagons, filled with their wares or their workmen. Last and greatest came hundreds of workmen from machine shops and rolling mills. Escorted by the first six hundred of these, was the genial faced, Dom Pedro, seated in a four-horse carriage and accompanied by three other Brazilian gentlemen.

One home factory was represented by a load of little boys who were operatives in it.

Another factory sent several loads of employees, among them a number of ladies and one dressed for the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by flags and bright lights.

Singer's Sewing-Machine Co., had a large transparency representing a lady operating on the Machine, and one sewing by hand, and sent up a succession of rockets. A Starch Co. had a wagon decorated with growing corn, and a large transparency inscribed, "We acknowledge the corn." Many dazzling head-lights, calcium lights, red lights, blue lights, accompanied and surrounded the procession, keeping the streets in almost noon-day brightness.

But it was hot and tiresome work to be in the procession or stand and look at it, and individuals do not speak of it as being so "grand and imposing" as the Philadelphia papers do.

At midnight the head of the procession reached Independence Hall, when the new Liberty bell pealed forth for the first time, and the noise, which had been terrific all the evening, became almost unbearable. A chorus of five-hundred voices sang the Star-spangled Banner, and the band played a medley, including "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "America," "Yankee Doodle," and the "Star-spangled Banner."

By three o'clock the crowd was mostly dispersed, only to reassemble again at half-past seven, to witness the military parade, which was grand indeed, composed, as it was, of noble looking men, handsomely uniformed and mounted, and accompanied by such soul-stirring music. Ah! "Let us have peace" we cry, but we are all proud of our soldiers.

At 15 minutes after 10 o'clock an orchestra of 250 instruments, in Independence Square, rendered most grandly, an overture composed for the occasion and founded on the air "Hail Columbia."

General Hawley then called the assemblage to order, and introduced Vice-President Ferry, as presiding officer of the day.

The Vice-President's remarks were followed by prayer from Bishop Stevens, of Pa., and this by a hymn of "Welcome to All Nations," composed by Oliver Wendell Holmes and sung by 1,200 voices. Next, Richard Henry Lee, read the Declaration, which was followed by a "Greeting from Brazil," "A hymn for the first Centennial of American Independence, composed by a musician of Brazil, at the request of his Majesty, Dom Pedro."

Bayard Taylor then recited "The National Ode," written for the occasion. Following Mr. Taylor, was a march and chorus performed by both instrumental and vocal musicians, and composed by Dexter Smith, of Mass.

Next on the programme was the powerful and eloquent oration of Hon. M. Everts, of N. Y., which was followed by a grand hallelujah and the doxology in which thousands of voices joined, led by the orchestra.

At 11 o'clock the Catholic parade had begun, and consisted of ten thousand men marching eight abreast accompanied by a constant succession of bands, and bearing hundreds of costly banners. They proceeded to the Centennial grounds, where they dedicated the fountain erected by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, which represents Moses striking the rock and the water gushing forth.

In the Park, near Girard Avenue bridge, the Germans unveiled a monument of Humboldt. The attendance at the grounds was not as great as had been expected. All the State buildings were handsomely decorated, and Gov. Hayes held a reception at the Ohio building.

The threatening clouds in the evening marred in a measure the display of fire-works. East Park however, where the display was made, was thronged by eight o'clock, when the grounds were illuminated by colored fires; these were followed by an ascension of fire balloons, and signal rockets.

The next display was an allegory of the birth of our country, in which the names of the thirteen original States were written in letters of fire.

Next came a fountain or cascade of bombs, representing stars of all colors.

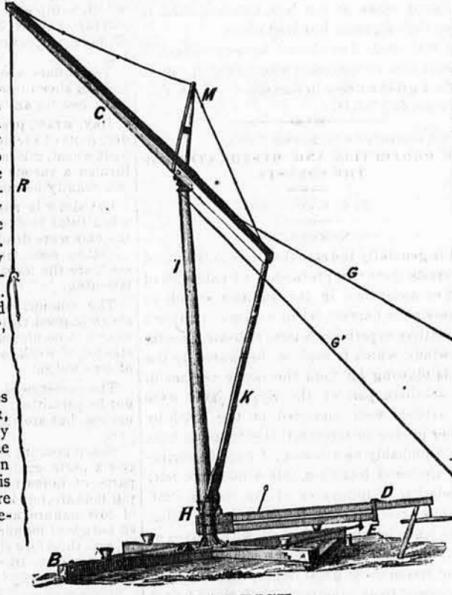
Following this, Washington was pictured surrounded by American flags. The closing piece, Liberty Bell, North Star and Southern Cross and the immense temple were hurried on account of the rain which was beginning to fall.

This temple was 54 by 113 feet. The central figure was a cluster of thirteen columns, with the names of each of the thirteen States ap-

THE HOOSIER HAY DERRICK.

The opposite illustration represents this great labor-saving machine, which is rapidly coming into general use among the large hay raisers of the West. All who stack much hay know the importance of a perfect Derrick. The Hoosier Hay Derrick, is the only one made that saves backing the horse. It is highly recommended by a great many practical farmers, and is fully warranted. Those interested are invited to address the manufacturer, C. H. KIRKPATRICK, LA FAYETTE, INDIANA, for special information.

Mr. K. also manufactures the HOOSIER HAY CARRIER, which is standard and very popular. He is making the perfection and introduction of Haying machinery his whole study, and we are pleased to hear of his remarkable success.



THE HOOSIER HAY DERRICK.

pearing in letters of fire near the base of the columns, and above them appeared a dome 152 feet in height by 32 feet in width. This was studded with 39 stars, and on the cornice of the dome was inscribed, "E Pluribus Unum, July 4, 1776. July 4, 1876," while the apex was surmounted by the Goddess of Liberty pointing with one hand to the American eagle, which, soaring above, bore the national colors in its beak. To the right and left of the centre of the temple extended twenty-five columns, representing the additional States, and these were banded together with wreaths of laurel.

So ended our great Fourth of July, having been accompanied throughout, with all the imaginable noises from tin horns and fire-crackers to brazen bells and cannon. A few destructive fires occurred, and three men who were manufacturing fire-works were blown to pieces; and Susan B. Anthony read the women's declaration of rights from the State House steps to crowds of people.

CROP PROSPECTS.

In Kansas, as will be seen by our extended crop notes, the crop prospects are of the most flattering character. It is true that the extraordinary yields expected, will not be realized in every part of the State. In some localities the continued wet weather was the cause of rust injuring the crop, in others lateness of sowing and dry weather during last fall in a measure injured the yield; but, compared with previous years, the greatly increased acreage given to wheat and other small grain, will give a very large increased surplus of small grain over any previous year. In view of a short wheat crop in the Eastern and Middle States, and the great injury the wheat crop has sustained in Indiana and Illinois by continued wet weather, the farmers of Kansas and other States having a good wheat crop, will undoubtedly, realize a paying price for their crop. From the present outlook, we cannot see any good reason why the farmers of Kansas should part with No. 2 wheat for less than \$1.00 per bushel. As the season advances we shall endeavor to keep you, readers fully informed upon the condition of the grain crops throughout the State and elsewhere. The present growing corn crop, although put into the ground late, is very promising and except upon the lowest bottom lands, promises with a continuation of the present favorable weather, to be a large one.

The fruit crop will be slight; with few exceptions the orchards suffered very severely from drouth and grasshoppers in 1874, and in many of our best fruit counties in 1875 the trees were much injured. The testimony universally is that the trees are making a splendid growth, and the coming year may reasonably be counted on for one of an unusual abundance in fruit.

With a heavy crop of small grains, grass and vegetables, the farmers of Kansas may congratulate themselves upon the most prosperous outlooks they have known in the history of the State.

From Clay County.

Harvesting in full blast, crops very good generally. Rain much needed now. Chinch bugs hard at work, but if they let corn along, will do no damage of consequence.

A. MATTLAND.

From Leavenworth County. July 8.—Wheat all out and partly stacked. Threshing commences to-morrow July 10th. I place the average yield of about 800 acres in this neighborhood, at 18 bushels per acre. But for the rust and chinch bugs, chiefly the former, the yield would have been 25 bu. The oat crop is the best I ever saw grow. Early potatoes extra fine. The Colorado beetle is doing great damage to the late crop. Corn is one month late and not over 80 per cent. of an average stand, but is thrifty and growing fine and generally clean. Grass is super-excellent, and stock above the average in condition. Gardens all that could be desired, but the cabbage crop 1/2 short. Apples and grapes 1/2 crop, wild blackberries full crop. Harvest hands receive 1.50@2.00 per day.

A. G. CHASE.

From Sullivan County, Indiana. I thought that I would send you a few items. It has rained here every day for four weeks, except four days. Wheat is all harvested here and about all stacked. Since it has been harvested people think that it will not average more than five bushels per acre. There will not be enough corn in our county to bread the people, let alone the stock that will have to be fed. Clover was good but it has rained so much that it is about all spoiled, timothy is good. Kansas will get a good many of our citizens this fall if she raises a good crop of corn, and I will be among the rest. We admire your paper very much.

R. M. MAYFIELD.

From Miami County. July 10.—Corn, some fields good, others will not make one-half crop. Oats, ripening, good, none harvested. Flax good. Slight showers during the last 24 hours. The rust is on the oats to some extent. If it sets in wet weather now much small grain will spoil.

C. G. UPTON.

T. C. Magoffin is preparing his wheat crop for shipment. He has 750 bushels, for which he has offered eighty cents per bushel, but he prefers to ship. The price of wheat takes a wide range according to quality. From fifty cents for spring and the lowest grade fall wheat, to one dollar for the best fall, is about what the market will bear now.—Rice Co. Gazette.

It is pleasant to go over our prairies and see the large number of breakings by which thousands of acres in Oage county will this year will be brought under cultivation. Many new pieces near this city are being fenced and broken. Nearly all teams not used in harvesting are pulling plows through the "virgin soil." That's business.—Oage City Free Press.

Mr. Geo. J. Hess, living five miles south of town, came in yesterday and subscribed for our paper. Says he has threshed 150 bushels of wheat and has 1000 bushels more to thresh. His wheat will turn out about twenty bushels per acre; not as much as last year, but the berry better.—Oxford Independent.

Harvesting is nearly over in the country, and hay cutting has commenced in earnest. During the present busy season, there need be no drones or idlers upon our streets; any man or boy who wants to work, can get plenty to do in the country at good wages. There is scarcely a day passes, but what we hear some one enquiring for hands.—Ottawa Republican.

The wheat has all been out and the larger part of it is stacked. The farmers learned a lesson last year not to trust too much to their knowledge of Kansas weather. If there is one thing more uncertain than another it is the weather in Kansas. It is always surprising the oldest inhabitant.—Wichita Beacon.

Three threshing machines began their work last week near us, and the quality of wheat is reported good and the yield per acre fair. So well satisfied are our farmers with their present crop that a much greater breadth will be sown to wheat this fall than ever before.—Chetopa Herald.

From every portion of our county come the welcome news that corn is doing exceedingly well. Corn on old ground is tasseled out, and some fields of it is now "shooting." Farmers who have been extensively engaged in raising corn in Iowa and Illinois, say they never saw corn do so well before as it is now doing in this county. We suppose we have heard the stereotype cry that "corn cannot be successfully raised in this portion of the State," about a hundred thousand times—not many less, "horror bright," but let "facts be submitted to a candid world." When you find a soil more productive and a climate better suited for corn raising than the Arkansas Valley, it will be a country better than the "promised land" of the Israelites "a land flowing with milk and honey."—Great Bend (Barton Co.) Register.

The little May wheat is a partial failure this year, and the reports from farmers and threshers show a great falling off in the yield from the expectations of a few weeks ago. The average yield is between nine and ten bushels to the acre, when twenty and twenty-five were confidently looked for. The greatest falling off is in the bottom. The continued and beating rains have done their work well, but have not deprived us of a large amount of wheat for export, which will be as large, if not larger than last year, because of the greatly increased acreage. The Walker and Fultz have done remarkably well in comparison with others, particularly the latter. The crop, no doubt, would be a big thing—a small fortune to the farmers in the Eastern States, but it is not a Montgomery county crop, and we are disappointed. Independence Kansan.

While at Louisville last week, we took a look through the cheese factory and was surprised at the magnitude of the establishment. The machinery seems to be of the most approved kind and everything about the place was as neat and clean as a new pin. The cheese made are of a superior quality and demand a good price with ready market. The manager of the business—we forget his name—is a kind obliging old gentleman, and thoroughly understands the business. The capacity of the factory now, is about twelve cheese per day.—St. Mary's Times.

By reference to my Weather Journal, I find the following figures for the month of June, which was carefully noted at the time: Mercury in shade, exposed North and West wind, taken at hottest time of day, hottest day 24th, 100°; coolest day, 2d, 66°; number of days above 90° 10. Sunshine days, 7; cloudy days, 3; clear and cloudy days, 20; number of days it rained, 8; rainfall, 8 1-16 inches; North wind, 9 days; East wind, 4 days; South wind, 16 days; West wind, 1 day. For the month of May, I find that the coolest day was the 1st, 48°; hottest day, 28th, 92°; sunshine days, 9; cloudy days, 5; clear and cloudy, 17 days; number of days it rained, 10; rainfall, 4 11-16 inches. For the six months of 1876, I find sunshine days, 59; cloudy days, 25; clear and cloudy days, 98; number of days it rained, 46; rainfall, 22 1-16 inches.—A. T. Peterson in Independence Courier.

Mr. B. F. Griffin has a five wire fence around a large field, and of late some unruly cattle have been in the habit of breaking through it. He thereupon put staple bars upon three wires, and since then not an animal has gone through. They have repeatedly tried it, but always desist as soon as they get stuck. He believes that three barbed wires are better than five are without the bars, and from what we have heard from others we are confident that he is correct in his opinion. We would therefore advise that those who now have wire fences should put the staple bars on them, and those who intend to erect new fences procure wire, already barbed. Probably the double cure wire, already barbed. Mr. Griffin expects to release enough wire on his place to fence in a large pasture.—Manhattan Nationalist.

The third crop of wheat grown on Summer county soil, has been harvested in good condition, notwithstanding the heavy rains that in any other country would have destroyed it. Two years ago wheat growing was indulged in by farmers as an experiment. A few thousand acres were sown, and an abundant harvest gathered. The berry was of superior quality and the yield good. This was during the summer of grasshoppers and drouth, that consumed everything else, and growing was no longer an experiment. The next year fifteen thousand acres were sown, and the yield was nearly four hundred thousand bushels. This year thirty thousand acres and seven hundred thousand bushels of an excellent quality is the result of the confidence established in the minds of farmers, by experience of the past two years. Success has rewarded the labor of the husbandman, and settled beyond a question of doubt, the peculiar adaptability of our soil and climate to wheat growing.—Sumner Co Press.

Some counties, alone have a million or more surplus. The area to be planted next fall will quadruple that of this year in all probability, and next year if no untoward event occurs, Kansas will take her place that we have predicted for her—the great wheat State of the Union. The one essential in wheat culture in Kansas is early sowing—where it has been put in properly and early—we do not know, or have we heard of a single field that has failed to come up to the usual yield. We saw two fields Sunday, on the same farm alongside of each other, one of which was sowed early, is now harvested, and will turn out from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre, and the other not yet ready to cut, probably less than twelve bushels.—Ellsworth Reporter.

From reports that continually reach us we are led to infer that crops of all kind promise wonderful yields, and we may expect times to improve from now on.—Pleasanton Observer.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer. NOTES FROM OUR AGENTS' SADDLE-BAGS. No. V.

I find the crops in Morris county with the exception of oats, are not very promising. Winter wheat in the eastern, central, and southern portions of the county, will not make half a crop, and, although spring wheat is not generally a paying crop in Kansas, yet I find cases here where it will make a better yield than winter wheat. The very dry weather of last fall, and the remarkably wet spring of '76 are the principal causes of failure in winter grain. I find that the people here sow their wheat late, many of them as late as the 15 of September; this is undoubtedly another reason of their poor success the present year. Corn has made a fair growth, although it is mainly a poor stand. Rye is some better than wheat. There is considerable barley sown here, but it seems to be badly mixed with oats. Oats are very heavy, heavier than for many years. I saw a very fine field of oats owned by Geo. Morris, Esq. These oats stand over 4 1/2 feet high and are very thick and even, and the yield will be large. I have not seen a poor field of oats in Morris county. There is a large acreage of potatoes planted, and they are looking fair.

This is a herd-law county, and I have taken considerable pains to get the opinions of the people as to its utility. It seems that it had become a necessity, for there is but very little timber or stone here, at least, it is very unevenly distributed. It is fair to presume that the population would be one-third less if the herd-law was not in force. A person traveling through a county, could not, of course, give a very intelligent opinion of the effects and utility of a herd-law. To do this he should reside long enough in the county to get familiar with its workings; and I can therefore only give an opinion, formed as I hastily passed through the county. I noticed first, the entire lack of fences, not even a fence around the house or garden. Let the reader of this article, suppose if he can, every fence taken away from around his house, stables and garden, and not a fence of any kind on his whole premises, and then enlarge the scope of vision and imagine all his neighbors in the same fix, and he will decide, as I did, that it was not a desirable place to live in. Those who have timber or stone, build fences, but you can go many miles and pass by dozens of large farms without seeing a fence of any kind. I noticed also but few large droves of cattle. Many of the herds are mainly composed of cows, owned by different individuals, in a neighborhood and kept in one common herd together. Work horses are generally lariatied, as there is no enclosed pastures to turn them into at night. They are generally in poor condition.

Council Grove, the county seat of this county, is a very pleasant, quiet, romantic, little village. I spent the 4th in this place. There was a large celebration here which was remarkably free from riots, or rowdiness, over one half of the population of the county were in attendance. Many spread-eagle speeches were made, but the great oration of the day was delivered by W. W. Scott Esq., which was frequently applauded, and enthusiastically received. The houses in this little town are scattered and often hid by the large trees which surround them. The Neosho River runs through the place, and is crossed by a wagon bridge in the center of the town, and also by a foot bridge, 80 rods above. Between these bridges runs a stone foot path, along the very edge of the Neosho under the shade of large, spreading trees, on the west side of the river, and on the east side is a pleasant, winding wagon road, through a heavy piece of timber. The Neosho is a clear, running stream, the banks of which are often grassy.

At Dunlap, ten miles down the river I found Mr. M. McDermot busy threshing his wheat. As it was very plump and fine, it will most of it be sold for seed and command a good price. Mr. McDermot, asked me the following question and I refer it to the readers of the FARMER, for an answer: Does it hurt wheat to sweat in the stack? A mile from here is the sheep ranch of Lewis Webster Esq. Here I found 1,250 very nice sheep, a cross between the Merino and Cotswold. Mr. Webster has not been here a year, yet the improvements around this ranch are far in advance of any of the older settlers. I found here 80 acres in Hungarian, which is intended for feeding sheep during the winter. He does not intend to sell any sheep until his flock increases to 10,000. Mr. Webster has a very fine shed for his sheep 100 feet long by 25 wide, and intends to put up two more, the same size this fall. He will undoubtedly make sheep raising a success. W. W. C.

Dunlap, Morris Co., July 7.

CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT-RAISING. There can be no doubt of the fact that, where a large portion of the land in a neighborhood, county or State is owned by non-residents it retards the progress of that community.

In Kansas especially, we frequently find that the resident farmers are located along the streams, which are perhaps five miles apart, and the prairie between these streams is as fine winter-wheat land as any in the world, but owned by non-residents who are annually paying taxes whilst these lands are of no benefit or use to themselves or others.

In many cases these lands are almost surrounded and fenced in by the farms on the streams. Let us suppose these non-residents, lands amount to five thousand acres.

Now, if the real estate Agents who have charge of these lands for the payment of taxes

and sale, will obtain from the owners a lease for five years or a right to lease for them for five years, in consideration that the lessee shall pay the taxes with the privilege of purchasing at a certain price, there is no doubt that in many instances the farmers living in the neighborhood uniting perhaps with the real estate Agents and others will lease these lands, and five thousand acres more wheat is raised, whilst the land itself is actually made more valuable and salable, all concerned are benefited. This kind of co-operative wheat raising may be carried on in a small way.

Five or ten residents of a village or city in Kansas, may unite their means and labor too with some farmer a few miles out and raise on one thousand acres, say twenty thousand bushels of wheat instead of prairie grass to be burned in the fall.

These suggestions are made upon the fact now fully demonstrated that Kansas is the great winter-wheat-raising State of the Union, and it does not take a half century to clean out the stumps. In the first instance mentioned, the farmers may adopt their own neighborhood herd law or they may fence in the five thousand acres at far less expense than to fence each separate hundred acres.

If real estate Agents and farmers will act in concert this co-operative wheat raising can be made a great success in Kansas. E. D. P. Topeka, July 5th, 1876.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer. THE PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF THE FORESTS.

BY C. S. JOHNSON. NUMBER V.

It is generally the case that in countries void of forests there is a prevalence of extremes of heat or moisture. In the summer season in Kansas after harvest, when verdure is clipped the settlers experience a term of heated Southern winds, which is said to be caused by the winds blowing off from the sandy regions in the southern part of the State. Now were the settlers well protected on the south by timber groves, or screens, this extreme of heat would probably be arrested; for in the vicinity of timbered localities, this wind is not felt. In relation to influences of the forest, Prof. Bryant's excellent observations are, first: that forest lands in winter, covered with leaves or snow, and protected from the piercing blasts, do not freeze to a great depth. Second, that the roots of trees penetrating below the frozen earth, convey heat from below, up into the atmosphere. Third, the sheltering forests arrest the freezing blasts, making the cold more durable to man and beast, as well as vegetable life. In the latter case, whatever may be the influence of forests, it is certain that they afford valuable protection to crops. The winter-wheat crop in the prairie section of Wisconsin were severely injured in the severity of the winter of 1874; while, in the wooded districts, the crop was quite uninjured. Where a farmer is protected by timber belts he consumes less fuel in the house, and less forage in his barns and cattle yards. We have learned by experience, that the climate of a country may be considerably changed by artificial means. In Egypt in the dry sandy desert no vegetation grows, and there is consequently an absence of moisture and rainfall. Previous to the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, the inhabitants experienced but little rain. During the French occupancy in 1789 no rain fell for sixteen months, but in 1869 there were fourteen rainy days. Carlo and Alexander had even boasted that it never rained at all, but the latter city has become such a showery place that the inhabitants live, as it were, under a dripping blanket, and now think they are getting too much of a good thing (?) They think that the King has an influence with the upper air so that he not only reigns, but causes rain. Now we understand that this change has followed the planting of trees at the opening of the Suez Canal, and the groves of orange and fig trees set out by the Pacha Mahomet Ali. The movable sands of the desert baffled all attempts at cultivating the good soil in its vicinity. The sandy ocean would come creeping along grain by grain, until it at last enveloped all vegetation; even burying whole forests. The little ice-plant was planted, its little leaves gather up the particles of sand, and lo! the sweeping mass is arrested in its course! The English papers denounced the Canal as a quixotic scheme; that when completed "the obstacles were only half surmounted; the sands from the desert would fill up the channel." Orange and Fig trees being planted, the downs were arrested. Atlas trees have been of the same service on the steppes of Southern Russia.

Hard water is better than soft for sheep, and water containing much saline or other mineral matter is a valuable help to the pasture as furnishing many necessary substances. Where mutton is the most profitable, one system of management is necessary. But where wool is the object, a different system is necessary.

The period of gestation of the ewe is one hundred and fifty to one hundred and fifty-three days, or, in round numbers, five months. On no account should weakly lambs, or ewes that are poor nurses, or barren, or delicate, or that are wanderers, or of uneasy, restless dispositions, be retained in the flock.

The proper age for breeding differs from the class of sheep bred. The Merino is not mature enough for breeding until fully two or three years old.

When a ewe loses her lamb, it is best to make her adopt one of another ewe's twins. This may be done by rubbing the skin of the live lamb with the dead one, removing the dead one and shutting up the ewe and the live lamb together in a dark pen.

Smoking has a remarkable effect upon lambs, and the warmth of the sun will often revive and strengthen a weak lamb that appears past relief.

Four pounds of leaf tobacco and one pound of flowers of sulphur in twenty gallons of water, brought to a temperature of one hundred and twenty degrees, is the best decoction into which to dip sheep to rid them of ticks. The mixture should be kept stirred during the dipping to prevent the sulphur from subsiding.

Ten square feet of room should be allowed to each sheep in estimating the size of sheds or houses for any given number.

Hay, straw, pea and bean haulm, corn-fodder, roots of various kinds, corn, oats, peas, rye, buckwheat, cotton seed, cloake, meal and bran, furnish a variety of food, from which a choice can readily be made.

Oat straw is readily eaten by sheep, and is a healthful food, especially if harvested before the oats were dead ripe.

Cotton seed, free from the husk, and flaxseed, are the most nutritive articles of feed for fattening.

The amount of food necessary to keep a sheep in good thrifty condition has been determined to be fifteen pounds of actually dry substance per week for each one hundred pounds of live weight.

The presence of dogs about a flock should not be permitted. They are not only entirely useless, but are really an annoyance and an injury.

Sheep manure is very rich in nitrogen, thirty-six parts containing as much as fifty-four parts of horse manure, sixty-three parts of pig manure, one hundred and twenty parts of cow manure, and one hundred parts of mixed barnyard manure. It ferments very quickly, and therefore should be kept solidly packed under foot, free from access of air, or be turned frequently if heaped in the yard.

The selection of the ram for breeding is of the greatest importance, and, by changing rams occasionally, two farmers may very profitably help each other without expending a dollar for new blood.

A PRACTICAL BREEDER'S EXPERIENCE.

The last number of the South Horn Reporter, published at Buffalo, N. Y., thus gives the experience of B. H. Campbell, a prominent Illinois breeder:

"I have been breeding Short-horn cattle for the past twelve years, and do not now intend to abandon the business in which I have been engaged. I know of nothing which promises me more pleasure or profit than the breeding of improved sorts of domestic animals. The future outlook for Short-horn cattle is particularly encouraging. Twelve years ago, when I commenced purchasing for the beginning of a herd, I bought sparingly, thinking that prices were too high to stand. I reasoned that they were profitable animals, and the rapid increase together with frequent importations, would soon furnish a supply in excess of the demand, and I should be enabled to buy well-bred Short-horns at a little more than beef prices. The following year prices were still higher, and it was, of course, according to my reasoning, no time to buy. Finding, after waiting five years, that price had advanced fully 25 per cent. a year, and seeing no prospect of a decline, I made an addition to my little stock, by the purchase of five cows of Mr. McMillan, of Ohio. I had no idea that I could ever sell at such prices as I paid, but I hoped by increase of numbers to get in time an adequate return. I soon learned however, that well-bred and well-formed Short-horns had a market value, and to a great extent were staple, whether in the hands of the beginner or the old breeder. No man has any "secret of success," nor any patent or exclusive privilege in breeding Short-horns. It is quite within the power of any farmer with ordinary intelligence and possessed of sterling integrity to become a good breeder of Short-horn cattle. And although it may seem paradoxical, yet the experience of the past few years has proved that as breeders have multiplied prices constantly increase. But the timid man still waits and says "there must be a limit to this increase of prices, and then comes a decline." Yes there certainly is a limit, and sometime there will be a decline in prices. The fact is, the prices of Short-horn cattle, like the price of every other article of commerce in its normal condition depends upon the immutable law of supply and demand. When the supply of Short-horn exceeds the demand, then prices will decline, and not till then. I mean by a decline, a permanent depreciation of the value of the property based upon its merits, and not influenced by local or temporary causes. But it is a remarkable fact that, in the past ten years, while all other property has nominally depreciated, but really has only shrunk in proportion as the circulating dollar has increased in value, the property in Short-horn cattle has not only not shrunk in sympathy with the "hard mags," but has risen in value, thus making the real increase in value much greater than the quotations in currency would indicate. As to the value of Short-horns in this country in the far off future, we may be encouraged by their history in England, where during the whole of the present century they have been largely bred, and with increased numbers, has risen in favor and value. But this comparison would by no means measure our possibilities. We must look over our vast domain and see the millions of acres of rich, grass producing lands yet untouched by domestic animals, and then remember that our markets for meats will not in the future be confined to the commercial and manufacturing districts of the Eastern and Middle States, but that with the recent inventions for the preservation of meats, we can supply fresh meat to the people of Great Britain at remunerative prices."

POINTS FOR SHEEP GROWERS.

From Stewart's Shepherd's Manual an excellent new work published by Orange Judd Co., of New York, one well worth the attention of practical sheep raisers as it is a practical and useful work. The following points of general interest are taken from the book: Profitable sheep culture has become synonymous with the most profitable farming. The demand for mutton, as an agreeable and cheap food, is steadily increasing. There is vast room to change the overdone cotton production for the equally easy, but more profitable production of wool. To become a successful shepherd requires patience and perseverance, and a determination to stick to the flock. A neglect of a few days is worse for the fleece than poor feeding. Salt marshes near the coast are exceptions to the general idea, that peat or marsh lands are unfavorable for sheep farms.

SUCCESS IN HORSE BREEDING.

The following remarks are extracted from a paper by Hank Comstock, which appears in Wallace's Monthly for June: Many breeders have plans to start with, but either forget them at the critical moment, or change them so often that their selections points to no clearly-defined method. This is nearly always the experience of the novice. He is educated only by experience, and gains his knowledge by the mistakes he finds he has made at the start. Hence we may find many places with a few choice animals, and a large number of ordinary ones that it would be desirable to dispose of, could a purchaser be found, but which are generally held because the owner dislikes to face the necessary sacrifice.

The first loss is generally the best in such cases, and that fact is coming to be more generally understood with the present depression in the selling value of even choice animals. Where lack of means dictates selections, it would not appear so strange that animals wanting in some of the essential qualities for breeding should be changed, in the hope that the deficiency may be counterbalanced by other superior features and overcome in proper cross; but with ample means at command, many young breeders make their purchase at random, and completely squander their advantage. Sooner or later most of them better their condition by either selling out entirely, or weeding out their stock and repurchasing.

The writer has noticed, in an extended observation of some years past, that frequently the poorest beginners have afterward become breeders of excellent judgment. Experience is an expensive but very effectual teacher, provided the recipient of the lesson is capable of learning. But there is now and then a clear business mind that takes up his subject of breeding, and makes a study of it before venturing to put its deductions in practice. Such men determine what they want before they buy at all, and then keep their aims clearly in mind while selecting. They go straight by their chart from the first, and usually accomplish something to show for it. They do not all follow the same path, nor do they all aim to accomplish precisely the same object; but having thought far enough to create an ideal which they hope to imitate, it generally possesses sufficient merit to be of value when approximated, and hence they succeed as breeders.

It is frequently asserted that there is no definable way of breeding that will bring success, and that the whole system is one of chance, great results coming when least expected, and disappointment following the most logically conceived plans. There is a greater measure of truth in this claim than even the most ardent enthusiast on the subject can set aside, if the object sought be profit in the investment, and no other aim in view in the breeding problem than the one bare question of getting speed and bottom.

The most successful breeders in the country produce too many blanks to their number of prizes to keep the balance sheet right, unless the blanks possess a value independent of the question of speed; and with the blanks in the ratio in which they appear on many stud farms it is a question whether their disposal is not a matter of far greater moment in a financial sense than that of prizes. It is the common experience of breeding on any considerable scale, that after a few years' trial it is found desirable to reduce the mares in numbers to the few for which a direct nick has been found, and dispose of the others, no matter with what care and judgment they were originally selected. This has been the experience at Thorndale, Stony Ford, and other noted establishments, and must continue to be so. Therefore every point which tends to produce a foal saleable for other purposes than speed, that can be compassed without sacrificing the chances of that most valuable element, should receive due business consideration in selecting breeding animals, in order that the produce that fails to come up to the speed standard may yet bring the breeder out without loss.

THE HOG CROP.

The Cincinnati Price Current recently addressed circulars to all points throughout the west to elicit information as to hogs for market during the summer and fall, as compared with last year, and the amount of old corn on hand. The following are the deductions for their reports: Out of 120 places in Indiana, 27 points report 50 per cent. less summer hogs than last year, 13 from 60 to 90 per cent. less, 13 from 25 to 38 per cent. less, 4 ten to twenty per cent. less, 23 the same as last year, 12 none at all, 9 smaller, and fifteen from ten to fifty per cent. more. 58 points say they will be marketed late, 25 early, and 11 all along during July and August. Regarding corn, 22 points report none for market, 13 that it is 10 to 75 per cent. more than last year, 1 four times as much, 3 about the same, 5 good, 11 plenty, 20 small, 38 that it is short, and 5 that it is 50 per cent. less than last year. A few complain of the cholera, and a short supply of stock hogs, but these are exceptional.

Of the 20 points in Iowa, 7 report the same number of summer hogs as last year, 8 from 10 to 25 per cent. more, 1 none, and 4 less; 7 report corn plenty, and 11 a small or short supply.

From Illinois 47 returns received; of these 15 report the same number of hogs for summer marketing as last year, 7 none, 8 more, 9 fifty per cent. less; 8 points will market early, 13 gradually, and 13 late. 15 places report corn scarce, 31 plenty, and 11 less than last year.

In Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri there were comparatively few summer hogs last year, on account of the destruction of the crops by grasshoppers and drought for two seasons, and therefore the comparison with last year in many instances shows a very large increase this season. In Nebraska 2 points report more, 3 fifty per cent. less summer hogs than last year; 1 point will market early, and 2 short.

Missouri reports at one point ten times as many hogs as last year, 2 more, 4 the same, 3 all marketed, 2 less, 3 twenty-five per cent. less, and 1 twenty per cent. less. Four places will market early, 8 late, 1 gradually. Corn is plenty at 5 points, large supply at 4 points, light at 7 points.

The reports from Kansas show 2 points with about the same number of hogs as last year, 4 many more, 4 twenty-five to three hundred per cent. more, and 1 fifty per cent. less. From 3 three points they will be marketed gradually, 4 early and 2 late. Corn is plenty everywhere.

Some of our correspondents remark that the comparatively low prices current now will cause a falling off in the summer marketing of hogs, but generally there is no such qualification. Our reports, taken as a whole, indicate that there are fully as many hogs to be marketed during July and August as there were last year; the increased number west of the Mississippi being sufficient to offset any deficiency in Ohio and Indiana. It is also apparent that the August supply will be somewhat in excess of that of July.

Educational.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer. TOPEKA INSTITUTE NORMAL SCHOOL—FOUR-WEK TERM, AUGUST 1, 25, 1876.

EDITOR FARMER.—As an educator, your attention has doubtless been called to Institutes, to Normals, to schools, numberless times and places; and doubtless you have sometimes been interested in phenomena of such calls, if not in the call themselves. Your attention is invited to the above announcement, with the following key what it may be, and suggestion of what we will be soon or later in the Normal field.

We, the motor element in this Institute know that it is useful for those who would teach to the benefits of mutual council and mutual ambition, and that it, needful, also, that they have help from a higher plane of the work, have the benefit of ripe wisdom and richer knowledge than can have come to them in their range of experience. The former good can be attained by teachers' meetings, whatever name they be called, the latter can only be attained through something more school-like, the teachers becoming pupils of higher educators, and not only obtaining brighter, higher thought and truer methods, but also feeling again what it is to be a pupil, learning a sympathy for the pupil-state, which is a wisdom in the art of teaching. Knowing these things and hoping to do them, we, as you have seen announced, have united several counties and invited all, to make the announced what no one county could afford to make it.

The Instructor, Prof. Ripley, has been many years in the work, in the Michigan State Normal School and in the State Normal Institute of the same State, the legislature providing and supporting such professional labor. There and elsewhere he has been popular and thorough. He will come from the University of Missouri, to work for our up-building.

The work of Prof. Foote, the vocalist is well known in Topeka. It is not so well known that his inimitable method and style are not so new as they are novel. He has been the peer of American musician for many years, and six earlier years was Professor of Music and Elocution in the Michigan Normal. He will furnish books, new, from Root of Chicago, to all who will join his class, for the month, and will give them such drill and method as will enable them to teach vocal music the coming school year. Some teachers who took his exercises at the late Institute at Topeka, are using his method with their talent in their country schools and with results quite encouraging.

Let it here be said that in this school arrangements are made for students and not teaching people, as well as for teachers. They should be thrown together more. The other department, let this column tell you next week. Each specialist is principal of his department, and questions about the study should be addressed to him. See Card.

Very Respectfully Yours, UNA HENNON.

Shawnee County.

CENTENNIAL ITEMS.

The Vienna bakery is a beautiful building, just east of the Memorial hall, with saloons and piazzas accommodating 1000 guests. Vienna bread has a world-wide reputation, and the delicate rolls and the long, crisp, twisted loaves, with a cup of delicious coffee, make a breakfast for a prince. The coffee is made in some mysterious manner, by compressed air in a machine from Vienna, and only requires five minutes' boiling. All modern languages are spoken by the waiters, and one could easily imagine himself at Baden Baden, as gay parties are seated in groups, eating loaves and the delectable products of the Vienna bakery.

One of the most notable and biggest hotel enterprises is the encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry at Elm station, on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, Southwest of Philadelphia and three miles from the exhibition. It is a wooden building on three sides of a rectangle, with but a small portion of it two stories high; there are 1030 sleeping-rooms on the first floor, and 180 up-stairs. They have a branch post office, telegraph, baggage, express and railroad offices, a fire-department and police force, drug store and a hall for entertainments, in which companies from the city theaters play twice a week. No intoxicating liquors are to be had. This built and run particularly for the grangers, but other respectable people are allowed room.

In the English glass department there is a memorial window to Dickens, the center is occupied by an excellent likeness of the great master of fiction himself. Yet, withal, a sad picture to look upon; such deep lines of suffering we traced about the eyes and mouth. There are four panels else, two on a side. The first on the left represents the flight of little Nell and her grandfather. The sweet, pure face of the child who dwells in our hearts with un fading, loving remembrance, is beautifully portrayed. The strange blending of womanly resolve and firm purpose, with the innocence of a spotless child, is distinctly brought out.

The second on the left is "Wackford Squeers at the coach office," and is very good. The first on the right is "Martin Chuzzlewit taking leave of Mary." The second on the right, below the last, is "Barnaby Rudge keeping guard at the stable door." On his finger is perched the Raven, who really existed in the person of the historical "Grip." To the many who mourn the silence of the voice that used so to reach their innermost hearts in its pathos and wonderful sympathy, this window will be an object of deep interest. What may be its destined place, we could not learn, but to us it seemed worthy of a place in that grand old Abbey, where England's bravest and most gifted children sleep.

"Mamma," asked a precocious youngster, at the tea-table, the other evening, after a long and yearning gaze towards a plate of doughnuts, "Mamma, do you think I could stand another one of them fried holes?" She thought he could.

The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

To Advertisers. Advertisers will find the Kansas Farmer on the reference at the Advertising Agencies of Chandler, Lord & Co., Chicago; Rowell & Chesman, St. Louis, Mo.; E. N. Freshman & Bro's, Cincinnati; Geo. F. Rowell & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York; I. N. Soper & Co., New York; Wm. J. Carlton, New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., Boston; T. C. Evans, Boston; N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; N. H. Distorow, Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago; Geo. W. Rust & Co., Chicago; Chas. G. Foster, Chicago; G. W. Sharp, Chicago; Edwin Allen, Cincinnati; S. H. Farin, Cincinnati; St. Louis Advertising & Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Alex. Charles, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00; One Copy, Weekly, for six months, \$1.00; Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$5.00; Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$8.00; Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$15.00. RATES OF ADVERTISING. One insertion, 10 cents; One month, 15 cents; Three months, 40 cents; One Year, 1.00.

THE KANSAS FARMER AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Mr. Solon Rodgers of Prairie Centre, Kansas, a large breeder of Berkshire pigs says: "It gives me pleasure to say that my advertising in your paper has proven of more value to me in my business than I anticipated. You can continue my advertisement."

Messrs. E. H. Osborn & Co., of Quincy, Ill., manufacturer of Osborn's patent grain and seed cleaner says:

"We have used the columns of the FARMER during the past two years as advertisers, and out of a list of 62 papers yours has sent us more business than any other, and with one exception, more than 50 of the others. We expect to continue with you right along. We have had a large experience in advertising, and find very few mediums that pay expenses; your paper is at the head of the few."

THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

Our popular monthly, the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS continues to win golden opinions from all over the West. Teachers, parents and children unite in pronouncing it the most natural instructive and entertaining publication of the kind in the country.

The American Young Folks, -Topeka, Kansas. This charming paper comes to us in a beautiful illustrated cover. We find it a co-laborer in the Phonographic cause, The April No. (which is the latest we have rec'd) contains, among other valuable and interesting things, the first lesson in phonography beautifully illustrated. We will take pleasure in speaking of this Monthly again, ere long. -Brown's Phonographic Reporter N. Y.

GOV. HAYES' LETTER ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION.

We print elsewhere the letter of Gov. Hayes which bears the impress of an earnest honest man. His sentiments upon the one term policy and civil service reform, will make him many warm friends. Gov. Hayes has most sagaciously and we believe honestly given the country the promise in this letter, that should he be elected his Presidency would be a radical change from Grantism which is to-day the greatest dead weight the Republican party has to carry.

A HINT FOR THE HARD MONEY LOONIES.

The following from the N.Y. Sun, a stormy advocate of hard money, contains a nut for the opponents of the greenback which we recommend them to crack:

The value of silver continues to decline all over the world. At London it is said to have been worth only forty-seven pence an ounce yesterday; but the Times declare that "the silver market becomes more and more depressed and so extremely unsettled that no quotations can be given." This being so, it is evident that the bills now before Congress to inflate the currency by an issue of twenty million of silver, in which the dollar is really to be worth about seventy-six cents, ought not to pass. Greenbacks worth eighty-six cents on the dollar are a great deal better for the people than silver worth only seventy-six cents. For the bonanza Senators it may be desirable to make a market for twenty millions of this depreciated metal, but for the people it is the opposite of desirable.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Our readers who have studied the platforms of the two National parties, heretofore presented in the FARMER, have no doubt observed the great similarity of the documents. Both have upon all questions of National importance, expressed similar sentiments upon the only vital question, which deeply affects the prosperity of the people, viz: The money question, both platforms indicate the parties to be the exponents of the monied interests of the country. The palpable absurdity of the Democratic platform in condemning the Republican party for failing to return to specie payments, and demanding the repeal of the resumption act, passed by the Republican party, because it is a stumbling block to immediate resumption, is a piece of platform trickery that must count an dense ignorance, to give it credence. Both platforms conspicuously recognize the popular demands for reform. Aside from the fact, that each platform arraigns the party of the other for all the political crimes of the decalogue, one is as good as the other.

For the first time in twenty years, the Democratic party assumes the aggressive and the Republican party the defensive. If the people place the Democratic party in power, it will not be because there is anything in its past history or present pretensions, that means progress or reform, but because they are sick and tired of the corruption and demoralization of the Republican party which President Grant is not vainly endeavoring to make more opprobrious by his personal rule or ruin policy.

GOV. HAYES' ACCEPTANCE.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 8, 1876. Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon. Jos. H. Rainey, members, Committee of the National Republican Convention.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your official communication of June 17, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States, by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that under Providence I shall be able, if elected, to execute the duties of the high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people.

I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the Convention; the resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily endorse the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.

The fifth resolution adopted by the Convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up, based upon the maxim, "to the victors belong the spoils." The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim to be considered, has, in party service, been almost entirely forgotten. All parties, in practice, have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction; it has not, however, been improved, either directly or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments, but gradually the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of party managers. The offices in these cases have become, not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the executive departments of the Government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity. It is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs the careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public services can be secured; it obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy; in every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the Government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. The reform which is demanded is thorough, radical, and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government, supplying by legislation, when needed, the deficiencies of the existing custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should give their whole service to the Government, and that the people should be secure in their tenure as long as their personal character remained unimpaired and the performance of their duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall at once propose legislation by which all the offices of the Government, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati Convention makes no announcement in favor of a single Presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration, but believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system of honest and efficient administration followed by the early Presidents can be best accomplished by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to recommend that the duty of stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and in private conversation. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal tender notes included, as contracts of the Government, which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency with its fluctuations in value is one of the greatest obstacles to the confidence and business, and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way, the redemption of specie payments; but the stability of our money system is not to be maintained, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests, and all classes of society. If elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty approval of the American people. Education upon the subject is to be apprehended, until, by constitutional amendments, the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

The resolution of the Convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country, and the complete protection of the rights of all citizens, is timely, and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of all sections, and their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government which will protect all classes of citizens in their political and private rights. What the South most needs is "peace;" and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are denied, or if the A division of political parties resting merely upon sectional lines is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of this country, depends upon that which it can offer to labor, and immigration, and capital. But laborers will not go and capital will not be ventured where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance and dishonored, and where the people take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred, and must be sacredly observed—the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old.

The moral and national prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectively advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all, by a recognition without reservation, and with such recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general Government, the interests of the people of those States to obtain the same blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end.

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an Administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish the interests—both of the white and of the colored people both, and equally; and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, efficiency, economy, and economy, and the speedy, thorough, and unsparring prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education unsectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be preeminent as an era of good feeling, and a period of progress, prosperity, and happiness.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen, (Signed) R. B. HAYES.

ESCAPE OF SAM LAPPIN.

On the morning of Tuesday, July 11th, Sam. Lappin, ex-State Treasurer, confined in the county jail at Topeka, awaiting trial on charges of forgery and embezzlement, broke jail and has not since been retaken. Two confederates from the inside assisted in the escape, and it is supposed important help was given from others outside the jail. The jailor is now under bonds to await trial for receiving money from Lappin to pay for his assisting him to escape.

No high official in Kansas has ever suffered the penalty of the law for crimes committed while in office, from county Treasurers up to United States Senators. To the solemn croakers who may marvel at this, we say that there remains the numerous poor devils who have neither friends or influence upon whom insulted justice shall be avenged and the majesty of the law vindicated.

A reward of seven hundred dollars has been offered for the capture of Lappin.

AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

It is one of the best children's papers published anywhere for the price, which is only 50 cents a year. -Carriage Mo. Advance.

Minor Mention.

THE NEW ERA 76 SULKY PLOW.—This new plow is a production of N. S. Bouten's Plow Works, Chicago, and the result of the proprietors mature study and long experience. He claims for it the following points of superiority over other Riding Plows: It runs lighter, because the horses are hitched direct, hence no side draft; it lays off and finishes the land; it combines simplicity of construction with durability; and a boy ten years old can handle it. It is a light weight sully, made entirely of iron and steel, with iron wood wheels, as desired, and is well adapted to resist the intense heat of the South-west. One lever only is required in operating it. The axles and lever are so constructed that the operator can raise or lower either wheel independent of the other, and by the same motion throw the plow out of the ground. No plow is perfect without adjustable wheels. The same lever locks the plow in the ground at any depth from two to twelve inches, will open up the first furrow, finish the land, and is under complete control at all times. By the same lever also, the plow is lifted out of the ground in an upright position, without tilting, tipping, or running out, which enables the plow to run to the end of the furrow at an even depth, thus making a gain of ten to twelve feet of plowing at each end of the furrow. The carriage is permitted to pass over uneven ground without moving the plow from its steady, forward progress.

The Bouten Plow Works also make a full line of other Plows and Farming Implements, including the celebrated Western Star Iron-Beam Walking Cultivar.

THE EUREKA MOWER.—In our issue of July 5th we gave an illustration of the Eureka Mower. We have since witnessed a trial of this machine, and frankly confess that its work exceeds our expectations. The Mower was six feet cut, and the clean swath, light draft and splendid condition it left the grass in for curing, were points of excellence which particularly impressed us. Upon smooth prairie there is no eight or even ten foot cut cannot be used with great advantage. Mr. Billings of Indianapolis, Ind., one of the Company manufacturing this machine, is in the city and has made the firm of Keith and Billings, of Topeka, Kansas, General Agents for the State. The Company are considering the feasibility of starting a manufacturing branch of their establishment in Topeka, which we hope they may be induced to do.

FOR STATE SENATOR.—The people of Kansas should fully realize that the State Senator to be elected the coming fall, is to be one of the most important ever elected in Kansas. It will hold over during two State administrations and assist in electing two United States Senators. True and tried men should be selected, and citizens who feel an interest in being well represented can have an influence in this matter by giving the subject attention at and before the meeting of their primaries.

Shawnee county has been represented in the Senate for two years past by Major Wm. Sims. We do not know what other candidates may be brought forward, but we take the privilege of going beyond our usual rules to say that Major Sims has been an able and worthy representative. Being a successful farmer, is no particular reason why his election should be urged, but it is to his credit that he can as a farmer, representably, as intelligent a constituency as he has in Shawnee county, and we express the hope that he may again be selected.

THE GREAT SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE AT TOPEKA.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs. McHardy & Co. will hold their second semi-annual sale of pure Short-horn cattle at Topeka, Sept. 6. This sale will be an important one and presents an opportunity for farmers and professional breeders to add to their present herds. The offering will be such as to accommodate the farmers who may want one or two good plain practical animals of good recorded pedigrees, or the breeder who wants to add a fine high bred Mary or Susan or Thordale to his herd. The value and importance of grading up one stock for profit is no longer a question of the market East or West can for a moment doubt that profit in breeding for market comes as directly from judicious breeding with pure bred males, as from good and generous feeding. The stock interest of Kansas although immense, is yet in its infancy, and we are glad to welcome such enterprises as Messrs. McHardy & Co., are displaying.

Whether the sale proves profitable to them or not, all will agree that fifty pure bred cattle added to one stock, will be of great value to our State. The honorable manner in which the spring sale was conducted, and the high character of the firm is a guarantee that the coming sale will be equally satisfactory to all the purchasers. Every animal sold, will be a pure Short-horn Durham with a well authenticated recorded pedigree. The Catalogues will be ready August 20th, and may be had by addressing P. McHardy & Co., at Emporia, Kansas.

A PREMIUM FOR THE LADIES.

Messrs. Bosworth & Robbins, of Topeka, Kansas, enterprising merchants, offer the following splendid premiums to the women of Kansas: For the best Essay, written by a lady in Kansas, upon the subject of Floriculture, a \$25 silk dress and trimmings. The Essay to be read by the writer, or if not present, by some one appointed for that purpose on the Fair grounds at Topeka, during the Shawnee County Fair, which commences September 26th, and continues four days.

No restrictions are placed upon the writer, the length and method of treating the subject to be chosen by the lady competing. A competent committee will be selected to carefully examine the Essays and decide which is entitled to the premium. All essays to be sent to Messrs. Bosworth & Robbins, Topeka, Kansas.

ENGLISH WHEAT MARKET.

The Mark Lane, (London) Express, in a late issue reviewing the grain trade, says: "The wheat plant is now mostly looking healthy and promising, and there appears to be reasonable prospect of a moderate, if not a fair, crop. The acreage is short, owing to bad seed time, which rendered it necessary to sow many fields originally intended for wheat with beans or barley. It appears probable that the season of 1876 will be one of moderate crops of fair quality, gathered at a somewhat later period than ordinary. The wheat trade, sustained as it has been for some time by the continental demand, and the possibility of political difficulties, has entered upon a phase of quiet, owing to the cessation of foreign requirements and the diminished attention eastern affairs have commanded. At the same time supplies are being rapidly pushed forward from America and Russia and with the anticipated enormous California crops in the background, little probability exists of prices advancing. A drooping tendency became apparent at the beginning of the week, and the weather, which has been pretty general throughout the kingdom, has checked the firmness which was upheld by the consumptive demand."

J. V. Randolph brought us Monday a box of the most magnificent blackberries we ever saw. They are the Kittatiny variety, and average 2 1/2 inches one way, and 2 1/4 inches the other. His crop is just coming in. He informs us that his grape crop promising to be the finest he has ever had, and that it will be largely yet raised by any one grape grower in the county. They consist of Concord, mainly, with Diana, Ives Seedling, Isabella, Salem, Catawba, &c. Kansas never falls on grapes. -Emporia News.

Desiring to give our foreign readers the general reasons why Montgomery is the best county for home-seekers we have published innumerable statistics of its growth and production, showing that a larger yield of cereals can be obtained here, and a better quality, than in many other States. With this idea in view we have consulted with F. H. Amsden, of the Arter & Amsden Mills, who is an old miller, and a close observer, in regard to the quality of our wheat. He says:

"In 1868, while milling in Jasper county, Missouri, I observed that I obtained a yield of two pounds of flour more per bushel from wheat grown across the line in Kansas, than on the famous 'red' lands in Missouri, which I had been led to believe was the best wheat lands. Not understanding the reason, I sent samples of wheat so New York, and had it analyzed by the Leibig system, and found that the Kansas wheat contained two per cent. more starch and two per cent. more gluten than the Missouri wheat." Coming to Montgomery in 1873 I found the same results, —that our wheat would make more flour per bushel than any I had milled. In the crop of '73 there was no deficiency of starch and gluten, but in '74 the quality was not so good—lacked the deposit of water in the kernel. In '75 the crop was the finest I ever saw, and the damage sustained was after the crop was cut and in the shock. This year 1876, the quality of the wheat is the best ever raised in the county, but the yield per acre is not so great as in '75, owing to the heavy rains in the spring.

During the past five years, wheat has not been injured to any extent by insects, but one year and then only the later varieties. He reports that during each year, with thorough cultivation, the quality has improved, and after examination of samples from other States, he gives it as his opinion that no better wheat is raised than in this county. Mr. A. has sent for a sample of the best Sacramento valley wheat, and will send it, and one from this county and have them analyzed, and report results through the Tribune.

To show the benefits of thorough tillage, he cites an instance where one farmer got a yield of but 15 bushels. Not content with that he plowed his field shallow just after harvesting —the weeds grew fast and by Sep. were rank —he then plowed the field deep, harrowed and rolled it thoroughly and then drilled in his seed. By this means he got an average of 38 bushels per acre from the same field, which by ordinary cultivation, produced only 15 bush.

On Wednesday last we visited the farm of Mr. David Webster, on the Marias des Cygnes, three or four miles below Arvonia, and witnessed in operation the new steam thrasher of Mr. Nathan Buck. This, we believe, is the first and only steam thrashing-machine in the county, and for that reason, if no other, deserves mention in these columns. This machine is a "Vibrator," and was purchased by Mr. Buck through H. D. Shepard of Burlingame, at the cost of \$1,700. Some twenty odd men were busily engaged in hauling, feeding and taking care of the grain, still the machine working to hardily one-half of its full capacity on account of a scarcity of hands. We should think thirty men would be none to large a number to run this wonderful machine when it is in good working order. The "Vibrator" seemed to do its work splendidly, the grain running from it in a stream as thick as a man's arm and perfectly clean and free from chaff or other objectionable ingredients. We hope Mr. Buck will find his investment a profitable one, as his enterprise in placing within the reach of our farmers so valuable a machine deserves a liberal reward. -Gage City Free Press.

Last Monday was a remarkable day on one account, by reason of the immense amount of corn brought in for sale. Teams commenced coming in by 9 o'clock, and at ten o'clock there was a blockade of wagons loaded with corn, at the office of the Chauvet Elevator Co., that lasted for five hours, from thirty to fifty wagons being in waiting. As fast as wagons were weighed, fresh arrivals took their place, and it was not till nearly night that the blockade was cleared. There were one hundred and twenty-two wagon loads of corn bought, being very nearly 8,000 bushels and the cash paid for it, at an average rate of about 23 cents a bushel. Corn which has been properly kept from injury by weather, now commands 26 cents. -Chanute Times.

While at the depot this morning we took a peep at Mayor Jocelyn's elevator, which is about completed. It is a large building, 24x30 feet in the clear, and 60 ft high, with observatory and shows fine workmanship. The stone work is said to have been the best job in the country. It is built with a view to handling grain conveniently and very rapidly, its capacity being six hundred bushels an hour, which is 150 bushels in excess of all other elevators. It has twelve bins on the upper floor and five on the lower floor. In the south end of the building there is a pair of Howe's hopper scales and in the north end a pair of Howe's thirty ton scales, while just on the outside there is a pair of Fairbank's six ton scales. It possesses all modern improvements and its credit to this, and would be to any city. The building is now ready for the machinery and will soon be in running order. -Independence Courier.

About the first of June last, Mr. E. Smith, commenced the manufacture of artificial stone, in this city. Sand lifted from the street, is moulded into stone, any shape or size, and hard as rock of the old Sand Stone period, and much cheaper than it can be quarried. Ornamental work equally as durable and beautiful, he makes about one-fourth the cost of such material, dressed out by hand. This kind of building material, has been in use in some quarters of the world for centuries, but even if it were an experiment, none could doubt its strength and durability for building purposes or any other purpose for which stone is used. It passed through the conflagration at Chicago, being no less fire proof than asbestos. -Hutchinson Examiner.

W. W. Cone, travelling agent for the Kansas FARMER, called on Monday. He represents an agricultural paper second to none in the west, and one that every Kansas farmer ought to take. Mr. Cone says he has canvassed several counties, and was surprised to see so much more fruit in Lyon than in any other of the counties north of it. He was unable to account for it in any other way than by a difference in the people. He thinks the people of Lyon county must give more attention to fruit than the people of the other counties, as the difference in soil and climate and scarcely perceptible. -Emporia Ledger.

Mr. I. B. Taylor, living seven miles southeast of this city, has apples growing in his orchard that on the 30th day of June, measured in diameter, 3 1/4 inches, and in circumference, 9 1/2 inches. These apples are not ripe yet and if any one else in this county, can report as good showing, let them come forward. -Columbus Courier.

Junction township—About the same acreage planted as last year. Leading crops, wheat and corn, with some oats and millet. Crops look well, stock in good condition with number increasing. Hogs and fruit scarce.

Melvorn—More acreage than last year. Leading crops, wheat, corn, rye, oats, millet, flax, castor beans. Wheat mostly in shock; of good quality, but a little affected by rust, fly and wet weather. Oats heavy. Corn late, very good stand. Stock in very good condition, with less per cent of loss this spring than previous years—number increased. -Osage County Free Press.

The cheese factory at Burlingame is now making fifteen 40-pound cheese per day. The farmers find that sending milk to the factory is profitable, and are patronizing it liberally. The Burlingame pottery has another kiln of ware ready to burn. The last kiln burned was a perfect success, the ware being the best ever introduced into a western market, and is finding a rapid sale.

In the way of Manufacturing interests we find two Salt Manufactories. One owned by Dewar brothers is run by steam, the salt being procured by boiling. The capital invested is about \$10,000, and the amount of salt produced per day, is about thirty barrels on an average. The other owned by J. H. Wood, is carried on by the solar evaporation plan, the water being pumped into vats and allowed to evaporate and leave the salt. This salt is said to be superior to that shipped from the East, being purer and freer from other substance. He produces about twenty barrels per day. -Farmer's Advocate.

Mr. D. H. Kline tells us that on a strip of ground which he grew to sorghum last year the chinch bugs have hurt his wheat very much, while on each side of this strip is ground on which grew buckwheat, and here the chinch bug has done no harm whatever. He says the dividing line is sharply defined. On leaving the cane ground within a foot's distance stands wheat wholly uninjured, and this difference extends the whole distance of the wheat field, which is eighty rods. A lesson of instruction in the chinch bug business might be gathered here. It is not too late to sow buckwheat and plow it under as manure when in blossom, and then try a crop of wheat on the same ground. By this plan the evils of a volunteer crop of buckwheat is avoided. In Canada we have seen good results from a crop of buckwheat plowed under for manure for a wheat crop, but it is the first time we have heard of the chinch bug's aversion to buckwheat extending to the following year. Probably they do not deposit their eggs or harbor on the soil where the buckwheat grew. -Stickle and Sheaf.

Among the specimens received at Mr. Salisbury's office to be sent to Philadelphia, is a bundle of rye raised on the sod. We mean sowed on the prairie grass which had never been disturbed by the plow. The seed was sowed broadcast, and the piece was harvested once. The product is a long strong straw, well headed, and with no appearance that it had encountered more than the ordinary obstacles in its life. The yield was fair but we do not remember the figures. The ground is left in much better condition to break. The experimenter will sow a much larger area this season. -Peabody Gazette.

From a letter from Capt. Christian, now of Cowley County we extract the following: "We are now in the midst of harvest, a good deal of wheat remains to be cut, although harvest has been in progress since the 10th of June. A few days more will finish it. Rain retarded operations a few days at the beginning but I believe all will be saved, no harm done thus far. The crop is so large that at one time there were fears that hands could not be had, but our people have so much machinery that all will be got through in good shape. The wheat crop is simply immense. How to get it out of the county is the question. Men who had in 200 acres this year will put in 400 acres next fall. One of our lawyers is having prairie broke for 600 acres. Every one is wild on the wheat question, this being the sixth year that wheat has been a success in this county. The click of the reaping machines and puffing of the steam threshers can be heard all over the county. -Lawrence Standard.

CROP PROSPECTS IN OHIO. The following is taken from the Ohio Farmer of July 8th: During a recent trip through Northern and Central Ohio, we observed very few good fields of wheat. Most of it is thin on the ground, and "patchy," but has headed well, and will produce, generally, a fine grain. Corn is backward, showing late planting. It stands well, however, and a favorable season will produce a large crop. Some fields in Waynot county were as fine as could be desired. The soil in this county is said to excel for corn, and indeed for most other crops. Grass promises an abundant crop in most localities. Fruit, except apples, is comparatively scarce, and in many apple orchards we noticed plenty of trees with little or no fruit on them. Stark county reports an excellent wheat crop.

Buy the Kansas Wagon and keep your money in the State. It is an No 1 Wagon.

"NO CURE, NO PAY."—We authorize our Agents to guarantee that our Medicine, if taken according to directions, will relieve constipation and the diseases incident to a torpid liver; and if any one will show by positive proof that it has not produced what we guarantee, they are entitled to a return of their money, provided they take the genuine Simmons' Liver Regulator by the directions.

NOT FOLLOWING FOR ECONOMY AND DURABILITY.

We will say the Charter Oak Stove is given perfect satisfaction, and we consider it a first-class stove in every particular, either for wood or coal, and is not equaled by any stove in the market for economy of fuel and durability.

The thrifty man cares for the tools and implements he uses. Such a man will preserve his harness by the use of Uncle Sam's Harness Oil.

We cannot help noticing the business activity of the Kansas City Live Stock Market, in comparison with other markets it is far in the lead, as an instance we note a sale of 124 head of corn fed Texas steers fed by J. S. Goodrich near Las Cygne and shipped by T. M. Mar shall a leading buyer of that place to Barse and Snider, Live Stock Commission Merchants. Messrs B. and S. readily sold them at \$4.15 the same day, they sold for other parties some good native shipping steers at \$4.70. They are an energetic firm perfectly responsible.

CONDITION OF CROPS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

From our exchange, the Journal of Agriculture of Halifax, N. S. we take the following: We have not, in any former year, had the satisfaction of presenting to our readers a series of Reports upon the Farm Crops of the Province so promising as those contained in the present number. It is true that in wet fields much grass was winter-killed, that April and May were unpropitious for cultivating the land or putting in crops, except in exceptionally dry localities, or well-drained light soils. But the weather of June has been everything that could be desired for growth, and not unfavorable for planting; we have had the heat of July, in fact, with frequent warm showers, and even late planted crops have made rapid progress; the whole country is now clothed in the freshest verdure. The weather appears also to have been unusually uniform throughout the Province.

CROPS AND MARKETS IN CALIFORNIA.

We take the following from the California Farmer of June 29: The Harvest Season has come in good earnest and our Grain Markets show more activity than for some time past. The condition of the Money Market compels our Farmers to move their crops and to realize for them, and hence the movement at home and shipments abroad. There will develop here before long an unusual movement in the grain trade, what that move will be and what its results is still in the future—but change will come. The grain now coming to market is in prime order, the great majority of the harvest shows very plump sound grain, there is some little shrivelled and poor lots, but the bulk of the crop is superior grain. The sum total of the crop for 1876, will require all the shipping that will come here, and we are glad to see a disposition now, even from necessity, to move the crops and to realize, unless this is done the pressure here will be felt most seriously, as the harvest of '76 will sell in so many millions as to effect all the avenues of trade. Flour shipments continue steadily and will be steadily pursued, as California Flour is so well appreciated abroad. The Market for Barley and for Oats are both lower, the Barley market very low—the crop will be very large and will rule low for some time. The crop of Corn and the small grain will be large this year—they all rule low now. The Hay Crop shows large, comes in freely and rules lower. The Wool Crop nearly all in, and the best of it sold and sent abroad; there is too much poor wool, and the price has ruled so low that many of our sheep men feel it sensible, and are selling off their sheep. There is, however, considerable wool from the north, of good and choice quality yet to come in.

INDEPENDENT REFORM STATE CONVENTION.

A Delegate Convention of the Independent voters of the State of Kansas will be held in Representative Hall, in the City of Topeka, on Thursday, the 27th day of July, 1876, at the hour of 11 a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following officers, to-wit: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, One Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Five Presidential electors. All counties entitled to representation in the House of Representatives for 1876, and no others, will be entitled to representation in said convention, as follows, to-wit: Two delegates from each representative district. It is recommended that the primary meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention herein called to be held on Saturday, July 22nd, at such hours as may be designated by the Central Committee of each representative district or in the event that there is no such committee or that it shall fail to act, by the Central Committee of the County. It is also recommended that in addition to the delegates herein provided for, one alternate be elected for each delegate.

J. H. MOSS, Sec'y. U. F. SARGENT, Ch'n. MONEY! MONEY!! If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST CO. Topeka Kansas. MONEY TO LOAN AT TEN PER CENT INTEREST. MONEY TO LOAN AT 10 per cent. per annum, on improved, productive real estate, including business property. COMMISSIONS LOW, at the State Savings Bank, Topeka, Kansas.

The great Rocky Mountain Resorts. Grand beyond comparison. Hot Sulphur, Soda, and other Springs, and Baths. Snow-capped mountains, cloudless skies. The climate a sure cure for Asthma. Those predisposed to pulmonary affections are restricted to health. The route is by the Kansas Pacific Railway from Kansas City to Denver. Send to Beverley R. Keim, General Passenger Agent Kansas City, for descriptive pamphlets.

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876. The extension of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway from Ferguson Station to The St. Louis Union Depot, (Eleven miles), was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern lines. This new extension passes through the beautiful FOREST PARK; also, the most interesting and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country. This company has just published a beautiful colored engraving entitled "A Bird's Eye View of St. Louis," showing the new Union Depot, the entrance to the tunnel under the city, the bridge over the Mississippi river, and the Relay House, East St. Louis. For copies of this engraving, free, address C. K. LORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Jacksonville Female Academy. 47th year opens Sept. 13, 1876. Advantages in all departments unsurpassed. Send for Catalogue. E. F. BULLARD, Principal, Jacksonville, Ill. \$3 Buy the best Washing Machine. Write I. S. RICHARDSON, 150 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Thoroughbred Berkshire, also, Poland China Swine. Carefully bred from the very best stock. Pigs of either breed three months old or under, \$10 each; pair, unrelated, \$19; six months or under \$15; pair \$26. Also, Pure bred Poultry of twenty varieties, including PEKIN DUCKS. CLARENCE STARK, Louisiana, Mo. J. F. TRUE, NEWMAN, Jefferson County, Kansas, breeder of or Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. A fine lot of Young Bulls for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

Second Semi-Annual Sale Short-Horn Cattle

F. McHARDY & Co., WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE ON THE FAIR GROUNDS AT Topeka, Kansas, On Wednesday, Sept. 6,

Their fine herd of pure bred Short-Horn Cattle, consisting of about fifty head of which there are about forty young Cows and Heifers, ten Bulls, and Bull Calves. Among the offerings will be found Susans and Thordales, with three and four pure Duke crosses, tracing to Imp. Harriet, by young Waterloo, (2817), bred by Mr. Bates, England. Also 7 young Marys, all of which have from one to three pure Duke and Rose of Sharon crosses, making them in breeding, second to no lot of this famous family ever offered. Then comes Zoras, Frantics, Imp. Silvas, Imp. Lucy Neals, Beauties, Young Snow-drops and some other families, all of which are well-bred. Hard Book animals, bred by such breeders as Geo. M. Bedford and A. Renick, of Ky., and Hon. George W. Brown, Messrs. Snell & Sons, and Thompson Brothers of Canada. Cows old enough have young calves, or have been bred to the Rose of Sharon Bull, Aldrie 9th, or to the pure Bates Bull, Duke of Winfield, 2885, and the pure Bates Bull and Duke of Springfield, 1927, the latter will be included in the sale. The sale will be conducted according to rules and regulations of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association. Every animal offered will be sold without reserve or by bidding. The reasons for holding the sale at Topeka instead of Emporia, (McHardy's residence), is railroad trains will accommodate those from a distance much better, trains arrive at Topeka from all directions on day of sale in time to attend the sale, which will commence at 1 1/2 o'clock in the afternoon. TERMS OF SALE.—Seven months credit will be given purchasers, by giving an endorsed or approved note bearing interest at 10 per cent per annum, or 6 per cent for cash. For Catalogue address F. McHardy, Emporia, Kan., they will be out August 20th.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Fall Term of Fourteen Weeks Commences September 6th and Ends December 15th. The Board of Regents having decided at their annual meeting to continue the Normal School, have authorized the following charges, per term, for tuition: For Preparatory year, \$5; advanced studies, \$7; also an incidental fee of \$2. Text books can be purchased at cost, or rented for two cents per week. Furnished rooms, accommodating from two to four ladies, can be had at the Boarding Hall, by those desiring to board themselves, for \$3.50 per month, by applying EARLY to the President. Use of library and reading room FREE. ALL FEES ARE PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. A full corps of able and experienced teachers will be employed, and every facility afforded for thorough education. The preliminary examination for new students will be held at the Normal Hall, Tuesday, September 5th. For circulars and other information address the President, C. R. POMEROY, N. B. As the Fall Term of 14 weeks is the longest term of the school year, students who are limited in their ability to attend, will find it to their advantage to select this term.

FOR SALE CHEAP! To Parties Wanting A Splendid Farm!

THE well known Picard Farm, situated in Silver Lake Township, Shawnee County, two miles West of Silver Lake, P. O., 1 1/2 miles from Kingville, P. O., 4 miles from Roseville, on the line of the K. P. R. R. This beautiful property consists of Five Hundred Thirty-one and 35/100 Acres, of the best bottom land, every acre of which is arable; there are already 225 acres under cultivation, balance pasture and woodland. Kansas River forms the entire Southern boundary line; the entire place is well fenced with good board fences; the dwelling-house is a new, well built, commodious building of seven rooms, besides closets and storeroom and excellent cellar; there is also a good tenant house and a large convenient barn on the premises; for \$2,500, with improvements, first class in every respect. Terms—One-third cash; Ten years, time given on balance at low rate of interest. This is a fine opportunity for an industrious man to obtain a splendid home in the best part of Kansas. Refer to J. Thomas of the Citizens Bank of North Topeka, and the Editor of this paper, by permission. GEO. H. FICARD, Address Silver Lake, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

PARSON'S REAL ESTATE COLUMN.

For fruit, grain and stock, Kansas is the Banner State. But only freedom from debt is real prosperity. Sell your farm get out of debt, and begin anew this Centennial year. There are thousands in the North and East who want to know if they know the bargains to be had. Come West you man. Those who would advertise so as to reach buyers and effect a sale at small expense will address E. D. PARSONS, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Kansas.

THE MASTIN BANK, Kansas City, Mo., is one of the reliable established institutions of the City. Cash capital, \$250,000. The officers are: J. M. Mastin, Seth E. Ward, Thos. H. Mastin and David O. Smart.

THE LINDELL HOTEL, Kansas City, Mo., Re-opened June 30th, 1876. All the comforts of home for Kansas farmers and prices to suit the times. Give the Lindell a call. Col. J. H. ROBERTSON, Cor. 5th and Wyandotte St., Proprietor.

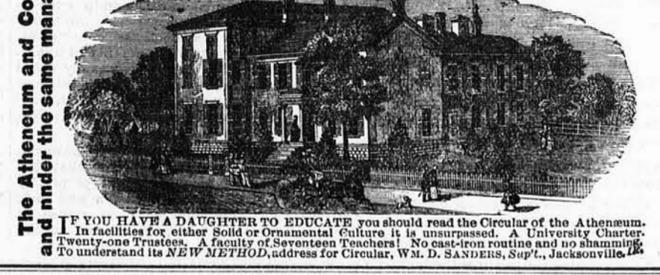
E. M. BARTHOLOW, ATTORNEY AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Special attention given to examination of titles, conveyance, collections, paying of taxes, &c. Agent for KANSAS FARMER. Your valuable medicine Simmons' Liver Regulator, has saved many Doctors bills, I use it for everything it is recommended and never knew it to fail; I have used it in Colic and Gravel, with my Mules and Horses, giving them about half bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to, you can recommend it to every one that has Stock as being the best medicine known for all complaints that Horses feel is heir to. E. T. TAYLOR, Agent for Georgia. For Horses, Mules, Cattle and all Diseases of Fowls. We were told, a few days ago, that a lady who had tried almost every remedy which had been told her for the prevention and cure of Cholera, and all of which failed, in a happy fit of inspiration administered a dose of "Simmons' Liver Regulator." The result was a success. As our experience in Cholera raising during the last two or three years has been a losing one every means adopted, failing to stop the ravages of the dread Cholera we also tried Simmons, and are gratified to add testimony to that of the old lady. One given over duck is now running about, two desperately sick chickens are convalescing, and the balance as yet show no signs of being sick. Dose, to very sick Chickens, about twenty drops, poured down the throat. For others, mix the "Regulator" in meal and feed. Try it. The Newberry South Carolina Herald. "It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, torpid liver and such like diseases." "W. S. HOLT, President of S. W. R. R. Co., of Ga."

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 Rec. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

The Illinois Conservatory Of Music, Jacksonville, Illinois.



THIS IS A PERFECTLY organized college of Music, with full corps of distinguished European and American Professors. Best instruction in Singing and on every String or Wind Instrument and in every department of theory and practice, and at much less than the usual cost. Its Pianists, its Organist, its Violinist, its Cornet player, its Flautist, and its Teachers of Singing, unsurpassed in America. For Circular, address THE ILLINOIS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Jacksonville, Ill.



THE YOUNG LADIES' ATHENAEUM.

IF YOU HAVE A DAUGHTER TO EDUCATE you should read the Circular of the Athenaeum. In facilities for either Solid or Ornamental Culture it is unsurpassed. A University Charter. Twenty-one Trustees, a Faculty of Seventeen Teachers. No cast-iron routine and no shamming. To understand its NEW METHOD, address for Circular, Wm. D. SANDERS, Sup't., Jacksonville, Ill.



NEW ERA Sulky Plow, Iron Carriage, Iron or Wooden Wheels. The Only Perfect Single Lever Plow Direct Draft from End of Beam, No Side Draft. Plow can be Located at any depth. Plow can be Detached and used with Handles. BREAK ATTACHMENT FURNISHED. Manufactured by the CHICAGO PLOW COMPANY, N. S. BOUTON, Proprietor, Corner Archer Avenue and Wallace Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GOOLMAN'S Improved Standard Scales, PATENTED MAY 22nd, 1874.—MANUFACTURED BY GOOLMAN & Co., KANSAS CITY, MO.

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER AND SCALES REPAIRED. Also, GOOLMAN'S Superior Stationery and Folding Lid SCHOOL DESKS, kept constantly on hand. Orders filled on short notice. Address GOOLMAN & Co., Kansas City, Mo., for Circulars giving prices. As low as the lowest.

The Kansas Manufacturing Company.

Celebrated Kansas Wagon!



Report of Committee on Wagons and Buggies. We have examined the different wagons presented for our inspection, and find the Kansas wagon, as manufactured at the Penitentiary, to be a superior wagon in every respect. The timber is well seasoned, the iron is of the best quality, the workmanship cannot be excelled, the facilities sufficient to supply all the wagons we will be likely to need, and the price is low. We find after a thorough examination of three different make of buggies, that the buggies made at the Penitentiary, we can cordially recommend to the convention as the cheapest and best buggies that we have any knowledge of. But would recommend all the brethren to patronize wagon shops in their own locality whenever a good article can be had at a reasonable price.—Examining Committee of Kansas State Orange. We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner with all the latest improvements. Every Wagon is WARRANTED. A. CALDWELL, PRESIDENT; N. J. WATERS, VICE PRES.; C. B. BRACE, TREASURER; J. B. McAFEE, SECRETARY; A. WOODWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT SHOPS.

The Aultman and Taylor Thresher.

Balancing the Books for last Season.

Beautifully Illustrated Pamphlets fully describing the Aultman & Taylor Thresher, and containing a host of letters from customers, and a Handsome Colored Lithograph of Thresher Scene, sent free upon application. THRESHERMEN will buy no other if they wish to make money, and get the machines the farmers are bound to employ as soon as they learn of its merits. FARMERS will employ no other, if they wish to save their grain and get from three to five cents more per bushel on account of being well cleaned grain, not broken, etc., all of which can be proven by the testimony of some of the leading farmers in this section. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Gen. Agents. Also, General Agents for Superior Grain Drill, warranted the best in the market. Taylor Hay Rakes, Sluddebaker Wagens, &c. We keep on hand a large stock of Spring Wagons, Platform and 3 Springs SPORTING WAGONS, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, CARRIAGES, &c., &c. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and price list. Address TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

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From ten varieties of pure bred Land and Water Fowls, Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns and Bantams, Ducks and Geese. Everything warranted to go safely by express. Prices to suit the times. Fowls for sale at all times. Address J. DOVOLLAN, Fairmount, Leavenworth County, Kan.

WANTED Men to travel and sell goods to dealers.

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THOMAS SMOOTHING Harrow.

The best harrow for pulverizing the ground. The best harrow for preparing the soil for grass or other seeds. The best harrow for covering seed. The best harrow for cultivating winter wheat in the spring, adding largely to the yield. The best harrow for cultivating young corn or potatoes, as it thoroughly destroys the weeds. The teeth being made of solid steel and slanting backwards, and thus never clogging, do not tear up corn or potato plants, but destroy all the light-rooted weeds. Every farmer should have it. Send for illustrated circular to the manufacturer's southwestern agents, COLMAN & CO., 612 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Have removed to their new and elegant salesroom, 612 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Opposite the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri. WHERE A FULL LINE OF FIRE & BURGLAR Proof Safes, Can be seen and purchased at low prices to suit the times. Hall's Safe and Lock Co., 612 Washington Avenue.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10c. post paid. L. JONES & Co., Nassau, N. Y. GUNS Revolvers, &c. Latest styles; lowest prices. Sent anywhere c. o. d. for examination. Pre List free. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED MEN OF GENTLE APPEARANCE and business tact.

PATRONS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

This association organized and controlled by the State Grange, has now agencies in nearly every county in the State, and are prepared to take insurance on all farm property of members of the Order. If you are not insured in the Patrons' Association, the rates are so low that no farmer can afford to carry his own insurance. Every member of the order who is not insured should take out a policy of insurance in this association and thus aid in building up one of the most important of our business enterprises. For insurance apply to the Agent of your county, or to the Secretary at Topeka. OFFICERS: Wm. Sims, President. M. E. HUDSON, Master State Grange. F. M. DUMBAULD, Member Ex. Com. W. P. POPEJOE, " " " " W. P. COLIENS, " " " " W. H. FLETCHER, " " " " A. T. STEWART, " " " " S. H. DOWNS, Secretary.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO. Topeka, Kansas.

Loans negotiated on improved property, County Township and School Bonds; also County and Township Warrants, bought and sold. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per annum. B. HAYWOOD, Pres't. G. F. PARMELEE, Vice Pres't. PARMELEE & HAYWOOD, REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL BROKERS, Farms, Lands and other Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged for other Property, on Commission. Persons contemplating coming West, or parties in this State who wish to Sell or Buy Real Estate, should send for the "Investor's Guide." Sample free. Address PARMELEE & HAYWOOD. JOHN D. KNOX & CO., BANKERS, Topeka, Kansas.

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Districts and Townships about to issue Bonds will save time and obtain the best rates by writing direct to us. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Real Estate Loans are completed without unnecessary delay and waiting. JOHN D. KNOX & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

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CAMPAIGN OF 1876. Money and Fun!

By using and selling Sewell's Illustrated Campaign Letter ENVELOPES; also humorous Envelopes. Send ten cents for ten assorted samples, and terms to Sewell, L. SEWELL, Publisher, 118 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

GOSSIP FOR LADIES—GENTLEMEN PLEASE PASS ON.

We publish this week a communication from a correspondent on the subject of staring, the principal idea of which is a very good one, viz: One should be encouraged to observe and investigate for themselves, but the habit of staring, in the popular sense of the word, is one we should not like to cultivate.

Observation of manners, or the study of natural objects other than the countenances of one's friends, are different from staring we take it, and a child need not necessarily be ill-mannered in order to learn.

The fashion papers say that polonaises are being revived for morning wear in the East, but we think they are pretty, convenient and comfortable enough to wear any time of day.

The old farmer seems a little more stoical; you can't take his breath away with any of your sights, it has too good a stronghold; neither is he taken back by any of the characteristics of the world's people.

MINE, THINE, OURS. BY EMILY R. STEINESTEL.

It was the prettiest little nook imaginable a great, big tree spreading its leafy arms over the inviting retreat nature had formed for the especial-ahem!

"Oh, my! I'm the happiest creature alive," he exclaimed, giving the little hand a squeeze that brought tears into her bright eyes.

"What in the world makes you so happy?" "Am I not blessed beyond all others? Have I not my Eve all alone here in Paradise? Oh, darling, since I have your promise that you will be all mine some day, I seem to live in another life, to breathe ether and exist on nectar!"

(He kissed the little dimpled hand rapturously, his blue eyes gleaming with love's own fire, while his beautiful black hair was gently fanned by the summer zephyrs.)

Her rosy lips parted with a quivering sigh as she nestled closely to him in mute satisfaction.

(It is something to be humbly proud of to be able to permeate the earth with ether and nectar.)

"There is no sacrifice I would not be prepared to make if I could thereby secure your happiness," he continued, to the accompaniment of a robin redbreast swinging and twittering in the boughs above them, "and you love; you do love, I feel it, I know it, although you are silent." The little hand that was disengaged crept softly upward and rested like a snowflake on the moustache of the rhapsodist.

"Hush," she whispered, "Mamma says all lovers talk like that—it drives sensible thoughts out of our poor shallow pates—and mamma says—"

"Yes, love, she says what?" "She says love is all very well, but it won't make the kettle boil."

"Why you little, sweet thing! does your mamma entertain the barbarous idea of associating my future wife with the culinary department? Shocking!"

Robin redbreast was also shocked into silence, and silence reigned supreme for a time. Mamma's own daughter leaned her pretty golden-crowned head against her lover's broadcloth sleeve, and the two watched the scene before them, and had their own opinions on the landscape that would have been dull and monotonous indeed in the course of a lifetime, if it had not found varieties in the constant changing of the shadow figures that o'ercast it.

"Darling," says she at last. "Yes, precious," responded he, bending over her until the shadow of his head obscured the sunshine of her hair.

"Liberty is sweet," she sighed. "The slavery of love is sweeter," he said. "Yes, but mamma says" (he gazed up into the trees at the sound of "mamma's" name and wished a wish, that robin redbreast caught, and flew heavenward with.) "A young girl should always maintain her independence, or the 'sweet slavery of love becomes a bondage of subservience when she is a wife. Now, dear darling, I am going to prove to mamma that you have no such narrow views for your—your—"

"Don't blush so my angel; let me hear the sweet word from your lips."

"Well, then—your wife; that when I am—oh, dear! why do you look at me so; shut your two eyes tight and I'll say it. Your wife! There now, you may look at me again. I shall be just as much my own mistress as I am now, pocketbook and all. Don't you think it is awful humiliating to be obliged to beg for every few cents a wife needs? Would you like it?" She looked into his eyes with such an innocently questioning face that he was satisfied the "shallow pate" was only rattling "mamma's" "dice" and replied:

any course of discipline as to have them at an early age, deeply interested in instructive objects. It is understood that city folks are too well bred to do much staring. It is the lady, lady or miss from the country, that plays this role most conspicuously. And do you think it strange when you take into consideration, how much there is to look at, and how little the family of the average farmer actually sees? A great many things that are to us commonplace, are to them curiosities, not because of any superiority in our construction, but from familiarity, which if it does not breed contempt, robs objects of their attractiveness.

The country folks come to the city and in doing so, they undergo a transition from the beauty of nature to that of art. The housewife sees the same kind of vegetables in the window that grew in her garden; radishes, lettuce and onions, never looked so pretty to her before, being arranged in such fantastic and tempting shapes, advances them fifty per cent. in her favor. They have taken on city airs you know, have lost some of their honest freshness perhaps, yet look very pretty (It is noticeable the same contrast exists between the looks of the human productions of the city, and that of the country). Then there is a boy that looks almost paralyzed, as he watches that brilliant carriage he can hear the regularly measured tread of the horses, feet ringing in his ears long after they have passed out of sight.

In the meantime there is a process going on in that boy's mind to elevate his idea of beauty, in spite of the exclamation of some one, of "did you ever see such a piece of live stupidity before?"

And oh, lady! combination of mortal and (we hope) immortal loveliness, can you forgive the lass that watches you so closely, whose very soul is drinking in the harmony and loveliness of your toilet? If you can't, what are you on the street for, with all that flummery? But then you will, for curiosity has its counterpart. People like to be popular and admired, especially when it is done with the sincerity of our country friend. Not for envy and strife but for such admiration, should external beauty be cultivated.

The old farmer seems a little more stoical; you can't take his breath away with any of your sights, it has too good a stronghold; neither is he taken back by any of the characteristics of the world's people, for he at once recognizes his old acquaintances, the pig and the peacock.

RECEIPTS FROM THE KANSAS HOME COOK BOOK. RUSKS.

One-half cup of sugar, butter the size of an egg, three cups of flour, 1 cup of sweet milk, two teaspoons of baking powder, mix with a spoon, bake in a hot oven.

MRS. WILCOX, Hutchinson. BONED LEG OF MUTTON.

Have the bone taken out of a nice fat leg. Make a rich stuffing and fill the space left by the bone, baste often till just done enough not to be rare. This is one of the nicest cold roasts for Sunday, we ever prepared.

Mrs. Usher, Lawrence. FRIED CORN.

Cut the corn finely from the cob, scrape the cob; put a piece of butter half as large as an egg in the spider, and when hot pour in the corn and cover up closely. Cook fifteen minutes, stirring occasionally, but adding no water. Add salt and pepper, and a cup of cream when done.

Mrs. Kingseury, Wyandotte. COLD SLAW.

Cut the cabbage fine, salt and pepper to taste. Dressing,—heat three gills of vinegar, just before boiling stir into it thoroughly, one cup of cream, and two eggs well beaten. When cold pour over the cabbage and stir altogether.

Mrs. O. B. Gunn, Lawrence. This is no doubt excellent if Mrs. Gunn makes it, for we have heard that she is the personification of goodies, both temporal and spiritual. We have always made cold slaw this way, except that we beat the eggs and add the cream and vinegar before putting the dressing on to boil, and to it we also add the pepper and salt, because a good cook told us that salt sprinkled on cabbage toughened it. Then we pour the dressing over the cabbage hot, and set it away to cool. Try it both ways.

PLUCK THE FLOWERS.—All lovers of flowers must remember that one blossom allowed to mature, or go to seed, injures the plant more than a dozen buds. Cut your flowers then, all of them, before they begin to fade. Adorn your rooms with them; put them on your tables; send bouquets to your friends who have no flowers, or exchange favors with those who have. You will surely find that the more you cut off the more you will have. All roses after they have ceased to bloom should be cut back, that the strength of the root may go to forming new roots for next year. On bushes not a seed should be allowed to mature.—Scribner's.

REARING CANARIES.—The following is good food for young canaries:—Hard-boiled egg, yolk and white grated through a piece of perforated zinc, added to twice its bulk of crumbled stale wheaten bread or biscuit powder. A little green food, such as lettuce or chickweed, is beneficial, but avoid giving hemp seed. Seed to be continued as usual. Herb diet should be given to them after a month or five weeks. When about a month or five weeks old they should be separated from the parent birds, but in such a manner that they can be fed by their parents. I have never separated the old birds.

To make a fire and waterproof cement to be used on broken ware, take a teaspoonful each of vinegar and milk, mix, separate the curd and mix the whey with the whites of two or three eggs, beat this mixture well together, then add enough common or quicklime to make the cement of proper consistency. A less or greater quantity can be made as required.

A VERY NICE BREAKFAST BREAD.—Take one pint corn grits—pearl grits is best; one pint milk and water mixed, one spoonful of lard, the same of butter, two eggs and a little salt to taste; mix all together carefully and bake in a pan. This bread is, to my taste, very superior to that made with corn-flour or corn meal.—R. C.

"Darling, my wife shall not be subjected to such humiliation. She shall have a separate purse, and unlimited liberty, the matrimonial co-partnership shall be merely a form, and the civil articles of agreement shall have a clause to suit your sensible mamma's ideas of wifely independence, our house shall be built upon two rocks. 'Thine and Mine,' and all that I have is your own, you know."

She cuddled still nearer to him and said with a little yawn of impatience, "There, you dear, dear heart, do stop talking about stupid business matters; you can fix that with mamma; I want you to love me and that's all."

And he did; he said just oceans of nice things until the frogs began to croak, and the hateful mosquitoes came nipping and biting with a provoking persistency that even lovers cannot withstand, when they meekly sought refuge with mamma. In a short time the duties of matrimonial co-partnership were assumed, the husband resigned all proprietorship, however, in its domestic department, ever painfully alive to the possibility of humiliating his "better half."

It was my wife's house, my wife's servants, my wife's carriage and horses, and my wife's bank account, &c., &c. And one woman's happiness was at last secured.

In the natural course of events, however, there was an addition to the house that became a source of much conjugal perplexity to the considerate husband. A son and heir arrived. For this emergency no clause of personal ownership has been entered in the contract.

Reclining among downy pillows, in a semi-darkened room, a little bundle of linen and lace, out of which peeped a pair of human eyes, at her side, he found his "independent partner." He tip-toed to the couch and pressed a very loverlike kiss upon the lips that were doubly dear now, and seated himself timidly on the edge of the bed. She placed her hand gently on the bundle of lace. He looked a moment, but said nothing. Then they looked at each other and said nothing. At last she said:

"Aren't you going to kiss baby?" He grew very red in the face, then blurted out quite energetically:

"I be hanged if I wouldn't like to know whose it is first!" She put up her arms and drew him down to her, whispering:

"Ours, darling, ours." "But mamma?" "Mamma's jurisdiction ends where this begins."

NEW STOCK OF Accordeons, Banjos, Drums, Flutes, Flageolets, Guitars, Harmonicas, Piccolos, Violins.

Violoncellos, Strings, Sheet Music, Music Books, Piano Stools, Piano Covers, Tuning Forks, Metronomes, Musical Boxes.

At the new rooms opposite the Teft House. Send for new price list. E. B. GUILD.

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed sent for 25c. We have 200 styles. Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

WANTED. School District Bonds.

95 Per cent. is now offered for first-class School District Bonds, when made out on Agricultural College Blanks. These blanks will be furnished free of charge, and will be filled up ready for signature when desired. School District Boards having bonds to negotiate, will find it to their advantage to correspond with us. For blanks or information relating to the issue or sale of School District Bonds, address

E. GALE, Loan Commissioner, Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

WANTED AGENTS to canvass for Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits and Shrubbery Park Nursery, Lawrence, Kansas. P. P. PHILLIPS.

FARMING LANDS for sale on long time in South Eastern Kansas, apply to John A. Clark, Land Commissioner, Fort Scott, Kansas.

Clarks' Anti-Bilious Compound. Never fails to give a good appetite. It purifies the blood, and restores to the Liver its primitive health and vigor. It is the best remedy in existence for the cure of Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Sourness of Stomach, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhoea, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever and Ague, General Debility, Nervous Headache, and Female Diseases.

A REWARD Was, for three years, offered for any case of the above diseases which could not be cured by Clarks' Anti-Bilious Compound. It is sold by nearly every druggist in the United States. Price \$1.00 per bottle. R. C. & C. S. CLARK, Cleveland, Ohio.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing! SAVE YOUR EYES! Restore your Sight! THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES.

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF the EYE SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes. WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING EYE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DESTROYING YOUR EYES. Pamphlet of 100 pages mailed free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted, Gentls or Ladies, \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 967.) No. 24 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 224 Bowery, N. Y., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the Best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late session of the great American Institute Fair, and Superior in from 30 to 90 days, and offer \$100 for a case they cannot cure. Terms moderate. Cures guaranteed. Examinations free. The usual discounts to "Grangers." Send 10 cents for descriptive book. Orders filled by mail.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

Important for the Ladies!

The undersigned is offering all the latest and most stylish lines of MILLINERY, Including a large variety of Spring and Summer Hats & Bonnets.

From \$1.50 to \$15.00, trimmed. Without trimming from 50 cents to \$4.00. Ruches five and ten cents and upwards. The latest ties for 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50 cents each, the most elegant for \$1.50. Flowers 10, 15, and 20 cents to \$3.50 each, all the newest summer goods. Turquoise Silks are offered at \$1.00 per yard. No. 9 G. G. Ribbons at 23 cents per yard, No. 12 at 37 1/2 cents per yard and other goods at like figures.

My stock of Ladies' Millinery is very full and complete and are offered at the lowest rates. Parties at a distance ordering goods will receive prompt attention. Address MRS. E. C. METCALF, TOPEKA, KAN., 210 KANSAS AVENUE.

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A WEEK guaranteed to Make and Female Agents, in their locality. Cost NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Me.

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To The Trade. A Choice Collection of Popular Patterns for the spring sale of 1876. Sent for price list. L. B. CASE, Richmond, Ind.

RAW FURS WANTED. Sent for Price Current to A. E. BURKHARDT & Co., Manufacturers and Exporters of American Fur Skins, 113 West Fourth St., Cincinnati. They pay the highest prices current in America. Shipping to them direct will save the profits of middle-men, and bring prompt cash returns.

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Full history on application, order at once, we will keep Trees that will do to plant until May 1st. Address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Missouri.

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PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT. Gives a continuous current of electricity around the body (no shocks) and cures all diseases arising from Loss of Vital Force, Nervous Debility, Fits, Epilepsy, American Paralysis, Sciatica, Kidney Complaints, Spasmodic Hemiplegia, Insanity, and Functional Disorders, also, Rheumatism, Spinal and Female Complaints, and exhausted Vital Energy arising from over-taxed brain and other impurities.

It Eradicates a Permanent Cure when other remedies fail. The most eminent Physicians in Europe and America endorse it. It is fast superseding the use of drugs, and who have worn it, and give their testimony to its great curative powers. Pamphlets and testimonials forwarded on application. Say what paper, and address, PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York.

Beware of Baseless Imitations. Paoli's the only genuine patented Belt in the United States.

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Has a new and complete stock, and will sell at low cash rates. School, Law and Miscellaneous Books, Staple and Fancy Stationery, Chromos, Copying Presses, etc., and all goods usually found in first-class Book and Stationery Houses. Pictures Framed to order. A large stock of Choice Wall Paper, Croquet. Has on hand for the trade Flat Papers, Letter, Legal and Foolscap—Envelopes in quantity. Correspondence solicited.

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By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'. Sold everywhere.

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The New American Sewing Machine. Emphatically the Grange Machine of the West, endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange and prominent Patrons of Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and the Standard Machine of the Kansas State Grange, is sold to the people at hard pan prices. The only Machine in the world using the patent Self-Threading Shuttle.

Self-Setting Needle, Self-regulating Tensions throughout, never breaks thread, never skips stitches, never out of order, always in readiness for use, and no instruction or previous practice or experience required to fully understand it. Does every kind and grade of family sewing with the greatest ease and perfection. Send for "Our Bulletin" to the P. O. B. and read our testimonials. We wish the business men of the West to act as our Agents. Teachers, preachers, patrons of husbandry, and every body else procure our circulars, samples and special terms, and send your orders for the "New American" Machine.

D. A. BUCK, Manager. No. 300 South 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo. Parties in the vicinity of Topeka will find the machine on exhibition and for sale with JOHN G. OTTIS, Agent. Patrons' Commercial Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

"STOP MY PAPER."

During the war there was a certain church, no matter about the denomination, in a certain town, no matter about the State, in which singular to relate, there was developed some differences of opinion concerning slavery and the civil war.

Now it chanced that week, that very Monday, for aught we know, Mr. John B. Gough was to speak in the aforesaid town and if our recollection serves us aright, in that identical church, which, being the largest audience in the place, served as a lecture hall.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am a plain man and I am accustomed to speak my thought plainly, without much weighing of my words, and without stopping to consider whether they are what will please my audience in all respects or not.

The man who cries "Stop my paper!" because a journal whose general character he thoroughly approves differs from him in judgment on some single point, is second cousin to the man who stalks indignantly out of church because the minister is bold enough to say something that does not exactly please him.

THE STRAY LIST.

- Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Alexander Acherson, Caplona Tp., (Emingam P. O.) June 5th, 1876, one gray mare, collar mark on right shoulder, small lump on back and on outside of left hind leg, 8 or 9 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

DR. C. McLANE'S WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; and an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furrowed tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Land Advertisements. Kansas Land Agency. DOWNS & MERRILL.

"The Best Thing in the West." Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad LANDS, IN KANSAS.

Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES IN Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS. Do not sell your corn at present prices, when it would bring you twice as much for good Chester White Pigs.

DRY GOODS! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE BUY FROM FIRST HANDS, AND CARRY A HEAVY STOCK OF STAPLE DRY GOODS,

And to subscribers of KANSAS FARMER, will duplicate prices of any responsible Eastern House. Particular attention paid to filling orders for Patrons' Clubs. Get your Grange to make up orders together, so as to take whole bolts of

Muslins, Prints, Ducking, Shirting, etc. AND YOU GET THEM AT Wholesale Prices.

WE ARE NOW RETAILING BEST STANDARD PRINTS AT 6 1/2 CTS. PER YARD, GEO. A. CLARK'S THREAD AT FIVE CENTS PER SPOOL.

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING JUST AS REPRESENTED AND TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

We refer by permission to Publisher of KANSAS FARMER. BOSWORTH & ROBBINS. TOPEKA, KANSAS. 225 Kansas Avenue.

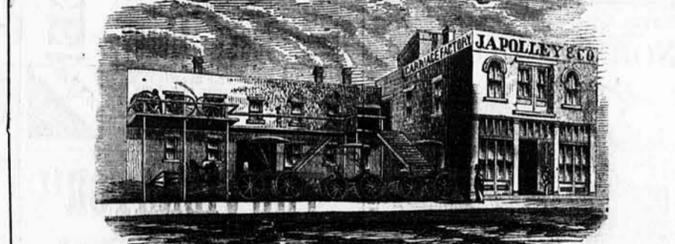
SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS. H. MABBETT,

[Successor to GRANT, MABBETT & CO.] 526 & 528 Shawnee St., Leavenworth, Kansas, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Seeds & Agricultural Implements

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds, Osgood Seed, and all kinds of Tree Seeds, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Potatoes, etc., Sweet Potatoes, Top Onions, Potato, Cabbage and Tomato Plants.

TOPEKA CARRIAGE FACTORY.



J. A. POLLEY & CO., Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, skeleton Truck Wagons, Repairing promptly attended to. Eastern prices, freight added, duplicated. Correspondence solicited.

J. B. SHOUGH, JAS. REYNOLDS, J. C. CUSEY.

Shough, Reynolds & Cusey, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Also will receive consignments of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce.

1876 Ninth Annual Statement 1876.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

For the year ending Dec. 31st, 1875, as made to the Insurance Department of Kansas.

CAPITAL, \$100,000. ASSETS. Mortgages upon unincumbered Real Estate \$226,271 96

LIABILITIES. Reserve on Policies in force and additions thereto \$512,012 00

BURKHARDT & OSWALD, Manufacturers of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls! Young and Old! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use!

Breeders' Directory.

- THEODORE BATES, Wellington, Lafayette county, Mo., (rail road station, Lexington,) breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle; also Cotswold and South-down Sheep. Stock for sale.

Nurserymen's Directory.

- APPLE SEED—Prime, fresh Apple Seed for sale at low rates. Address H. W. BLASFIELD, Hudson, N. Y.

Seedsmen's Directory.

- JOHN KERN, SEEDSMAN, 211 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.

St. Louis Veterinary College.

(INCORPORATED, 1875.) No. 1114 LUCAS (CHRISTY) AVENUE. TRUSTEES: Norman J. Colman, C. L. Hunt, C. C. Rainwater, A. M. Britton, Jas. Green, A. Phillips, R. S. McDonald, Jas. M. Loring, Thos. Richeson.

C. G. FOSTER, Journalist & Special Advertis'ng Agt

409 West Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL.

BICKFORD AUTOMATIC KNITTER. Simple, Durable, Cheap. Will knit 20000 Stitches in a Minute!

Standard Work!

Now attracting universal attention by its astonishing performance and its great practical value for every day family use.

Standard Stock!

Standard Prices! PUBLISHING HOUSE

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY!

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, and for every possible use, promptly and satisfactorily manufactured.

MAGAZINES.

Law, Music and Miscellaneous Books Books Bound and Re-Bound.

FELTER'S IMPROVED SCHOOL RECORDS!

Approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TOWNSHIP BOOKS,

Poor Records, Estray Records, Justices' Records.

Legal Blanks,

Seals, Stamps, &c.

No Huchstering—Uniform and Legitimate Prices. GEO. W. MARTIN.

Let us Smile.

Morrow is a station on the Little Miama road about forty miles from Cincinnati. A new brakeman on the road who did not know the names of the stations, was approached by a stranger the other day, while standing by his train at the depot, who inquired: "Does this train go to Morrow to-day?" "No," replied the brakeman, who thought the stranger was making game of him "it goes to-day, yesterday, week after next."

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN. He was young, he was fair, and he parted his hair like the average beau, in the middle; he was proud, he was bold, but the truth must be told, he played like a fiend on the fiddle. Barring his voice, he was everything nice, and his heart was so loving and tender, that he always turned pale when he trod on the tail of a cat lying down by the fender. He clerked in a store, and the way he tore of calico, jean and brown sheeting, would have tickled a calf and made the brute laugh in the face of a quarterly meeting. He cut quite a dash with a darling mustache, which he learned to adore and cherish; for one girl had said, while she dropped her proud head, 'twould kill her to see the thing perish. On Sunday he'd search the straight road to the church, unheeding the voice of the scorners; and demurely he sat like a young tabby cat, with the saints in the amen corner. He sang like a bird, and his sweet voice was heard fairly tugging away at long meter; and we speak but the truth when we say that this youth could out-sing a hungry mosquito.

She was young, she was fair, and she scambled her hair, like the average belle of the city; she was proud, but not bold, yet the truth must be told, the way she chawed wax was a pity. Barring this vice, she was everything nice and the world admired her bustle; and the Fayetteville boys, being calmed by the noise, walked miles to hear it rustle. She cut quite a swell, did this wax-chewing belle, and men flocked in crowds to meet her; but she gave them the shirk, for she loved the young clerk, who sang like a hungry mosquito. So she hemmed and she hawed, and she sighed and she "chawed," till her heart and her jaws were broken; then she walked by the store, while she stood at the door awaiting some loving token. She raised up her eyes with a mock surprise, and tried to enact the corner; but to tell the truth, she grinned at the youth who loved the amen corner. They met—alas! what came to pass was oft and sweet and precious; they wooed, they cooed, he talked, she chawed,—oh, how they loved, good gracious! They had to part, he rose start; her grief cannot be painted; these are the facts; she swallowed her wax, then screamed, then choked, then fainted. Her Pa appeared, her beau quite scared rushed out to get some water; the watch dog spied his tender hide and bit him where he "oughter." The tale is sad, the sequel stern—so thinks the youth thus bitten. He sighs no more as oft of yore—he gave the girl the mitten. She pined apace, her pretty face looked slender and dejected; her father kind, but somewhat blind, beheld her and reflected. His income tax he spent for wax—she smiled and called him clever. She went to work, forgot the clerk, and chawed in bliss forever.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE! THE Foe OF PAIN TO MAN AND BEAST Is the Grand Old MUSTANG LINIMENT, WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS.

There is no sore it will not heal, no Lameness it will not cure, no Ache, no Pain, that affects the human body, or the body of a horse or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A Bottle costing 25c., 50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

SEEDS

RUTA BAGA AND OTHER TURNIPS, Of our own Raising. Our Motto is Low Prices with High Quality. Farmers can obtain supplies by Mail direct, post-paid, at small charge. Send Postal Card for List of Prices. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Furst & Bradley SULKY HAY RAKE. The simplest, strongest, and most easily operated rake in the market. They have 20 Cast-steel Oil-tempered Teeth of the very best quality, and will last for years. Send for our 6 page pamphlet, which we furnish free, containing valuable Tables, Recipes, Postal Rates, Calendar, &c. &c. Also a full description of our "Garden City" Clipper Plow, Cultivators, Sulky and Gang Plows, Harrows, &c. FURST & BRADLEY MFG CO., 57 to 63 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

21,880

(Or if placed in a line, over)

16 MILES OF



SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1875. EVERY STOVE IS UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMENDED WHEREVER USED OR SOLD

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Our New Sizes Nos. 37, 38, 39, 47, 48 and 49 ARE A MARVELOUS COMBINATION OF

Convenience, Neatness & Economy,

And all the essential points that go to make up the

MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLD BY A. W. KNOWLES & Co., TOPEKA, KAN.

Farm Stock Advertisements.

NORMAN HORSES



Have made the Breeding and Importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 30 years have now on hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares on terms as reasonable as the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Send for illustrated catalogue of stock. E. DILLON & CO., G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.,

McLain Co., Illinois.

Importers and Breeders of NORMAN HORSES.



Office with Aaron Livingston, Bloomington, Ill. Imported stock for sale on reasonable terms. Address, Shirley, McLean Co., Illinois.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

ATCHISON, KANSAS

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.

Address, G. W. GLECK & KNAPP, P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Gleck in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

BOURBON PARK.



D. A. ROUSER, Eight miles west of Newark, Missouri, Breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

The Herd embraces Young Mary's, Young Phyllis, Galsteas, Rose Buds, Rose Mary's, Lady Carolines, Desdemonas and other good families.

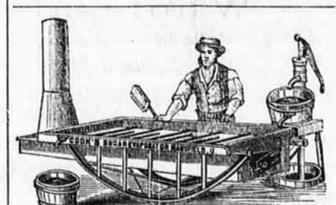
Blancard's PILLS of Iodide of Iron Used for 25 years by the medical celebrities of Europe and America, in Scrofula, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of the Blood, and all affections where it is necessary to act on the blood, so as to stimulate and regulate its periodical course; as in Chlorosis, Leucorrhoea, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea. They are an excellent tonic for lymphatic and debilitated constitutions.

None genuine without the signature of E. FOUGERA & CO., New York, Agents for the U. S. Sold by Druggists generally.

ABOON TO STOCKMEN IS DANA'S NEW EAR MARKING PUNCH, LABELS and REGISTERS. Sizes suited to Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Send stamp for samples. Agents wanted. Manufactured exclusively by the patentee, C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

A. HOUSTON & CO., General Commission Merchants, AND STATE AGENCY Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois, FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF FARM PRODUCTS, FAMILY SUPPLIES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS. 304 N. Commercial Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Grain, Seeds, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Butter Eggs, &c. Particular attention given to Wool, 192 S. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.



THE ONLY RECOGNIZED STANDARDS IN CANE MACHINERY are the

Cook Evaporator and the Victor Cane-Mill.

24,000 COOK EVAPORATORS are in use, and 16,000 VICTOR CANE-MILLS, all warranted.

They have taken the FIRST PREMIUM at 120 State Fairs. All attempts, thus far, to equal these unrivaled Machines by other contrivances have signally failed on trial. Planters can't afford to risk crops of Cane on light, weak, unfinished Mills that break or choke, or on common pans or kettles that do second-class work, and only half enough at that. The Sorgo Hand-book and Price-list sent free.

BLMYER MANUFACTURING CO., 664 to 694 West Eighth St., CINCINNATI, O. Manufacturers of Cane Machinery, Steam-engines, Corn Crushers, Farm, School and Church Bells.

\$70 A Week! At Home! Ladies & Gentlemen in search of honorable, permanent and profitable employment, can obtain the same by securing the agency of our UNIVERSAL HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY & "FRIEND." We offer energetic persons everywhere, the best means of securing employment, and will cheerfully send \$1 Lemons for 25 cents to persons desiring to test the article, or particulars free! G. F. RAY & Co., Chicago, Ill.

"THE VIBRATOR"

1000 SOLD LAST SEASON WITHOUT ONE FAILURE OR REJECTION

This is the famous Threshing machine that has "swept the field" and created such a revolution in the trade, by its MATCHLESS GRAIN-SAVING AND TIME-SAVING principles.



THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE of grain, so inevitable with other styles of Threshers, can be SAVED by this Improved Machine, sufficient, on every job, to more than pay all expenses of threshing.

FLAX, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN and like seeds are threshed, separated, cleaned and saved as easily and perfectly as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley.

AN EXTRA PRICE is usually paid for grain and seeds cleaned by this machine, for extra cleanliness.

IN THE WET GRAIN of 1875, these were substantially the ONLY MACHINES that could run with profit or economy, doing fast, thorough and perfect work, when others utterly failed.

ALL GRAIN, TIME and MONEY wasting complications, such as "Endless Aprons," "Rattles," "Beaters," "Pickers," etc., are entirely dispensed with; less than one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, and Journals; easier managed; more durable; light running; no costly repairs, no dust; no "litterings" to clean up; not troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.

FARMERS and GRAIN RAISERS who are posted the large saving made by it will not employ inferior and wasteful machines, but will insist on this proved Thresher doing their work.

FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers. Also a specialty of SEPARATORS, designed and made EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER.

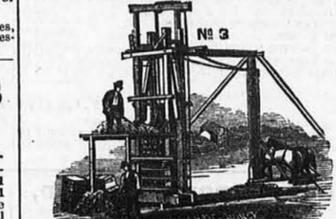
TWO STYLES OF HORSE POWERS, viz: our improved "Triple Gear," and our "Spur Speed" (Woodbury Style), both "Mounted" on four wheels.

IF INTERESTED in Threshing or Grain Raising, apply to our nearest Dealer, or write to us for Illustrated Circular (sent free), giving full particulars of Size, Style, Prices, Terms, etc.

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The Premium Press in the United States, ESTABLISHED IN 1867. NEARLY 1,000 IN USE.

This Press is warranted to compress Hay so tight that TEN TONS can be shipped in a railroad box car. Manufactured and for sale by

GEORGE ERTEL, Quincy, Ill. Send for circular.

D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes a machine that at once pares an Apple-slices off and separates. Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.

Skinner Sulky Plow. Adams & French Harvester Uses neither Canvas nor Belts.



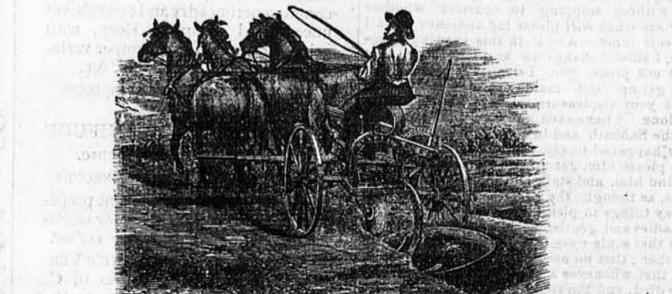
We sell our Goods on their merits and warrant them equal, in every respect, to any in the market.

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co., Kansas City Missouri.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR SKINNER'S IMPROVED PLOWS, FISH BROS. WAGONS, VANDIVER AND QUINCY CORN PLANTERS, ADAMS AND FRENCH HARVESTERS.

OHIO SULKY RAKE. Examine these Implements before buying.

DEERE, MANSUR & Co.,



Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo., BRANCH HOUSES OF DEERE & CO., MOLINE, ILLINOIS.

DEPOTS FOR THE

'Deere' Gang & 'Gilpin' Sulky Plows,

Advance and Peerless Cultivators, Climax Corn Planter, Hoosier Corn Drill, Woolridge Field Roller, Thomas' Smoothing Harrow, And other First-class Farm Machinery. ALL GOODS WARRANTED. FARMERS WRITE TO US FOR CIRCULARS.

KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & CO.'S



Invincible Threshing Machines,

WITH THE

Carey "Mounted" and "Down" Horse Powers and Portable Engines.

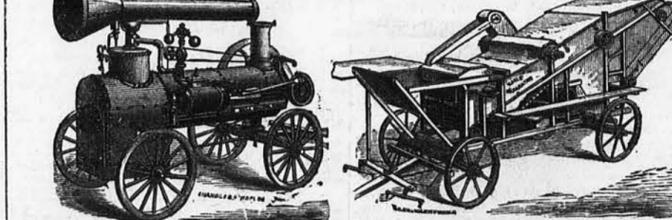
We this season furnish these favorite machines, made and finished in a style heretofore unequalled. Their past success has made them the leading machine because they do not waste grain, saving enough over other machines to more than pay the cost of threshing; because they cannot be clogged either by crowding or by feeding wet straw; because they run so light, having no endless apron, no large number of belts, pulleys, rollers, &c., &c.; because they are so simple and compact that any one can understand and run them successfully; because they are strong and durable, and are as the name indicates, "INVINCIBLE."

Our Portable Threshing Engines are made light and serviceable. They are No. 1 in every particular. We are general Agents for the AMES ENGINES, the best Portable Engine in America. A full descriptive Pamphlet furnished on application to

KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS,

823 North 2d St., St. Louis.

Eagle Machine Works, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MANUFACTURERS OF



Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Sheet Iron Work, Circular and Muley Saw Mills, Head Blocks, Tile Mills, Mill and Wood-Working Machinery, Steam Pumps, Water Wheels, Brass Work and Fittings, Piping, Wrought, Cast, Foundry and Machine Work. Threshing Machines and Horse Powers. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.

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BRANCH FACTORIES: 506 West Street, New York. 83 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 210 S. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.; and a Wholesale Depot at Wm. King & Bro., No. 2 North Liberty Street, Baltimore, Md. Sample Card and numerous Testimonials sent FREE on application. Please state in what paper you saw this.